

Unionists reject plan for IRA weapons

By MARTIN FLETCHER, CHIEF IRELAND CORRESPONDENT

ULSTER Unionists threw the peace process into disarray last night by voting down the Anglo-Irish plan for IRA disarmament. London and Dublin immediately announced that full-scale peace negotiations to develop a new political settlement for Northern Ireland would begin as scheduled on September 15. "We will hold to that and will take all necessary steps to ensure it happens," they said in a joint statement.

Mo Mowlam, the Northern Ireland Secretary, and Ray Burke, the Irish Foreign Minister, will meet next Tuesday to discuss ways to overcome the impasse over decommissioning, and will continue talking to all the parties.

Dr Mowlam praised the Ulster Unionist Party for staying in the talks even though it voted against the disarmament plan. "We want these negotiations to be as inclusive as possible," she said.

However, Dr Mowlam condemned Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party and Robert McCartney's UK Unionist Party for their decision to quit the peace process. That was, she said, no way to represent their electorates and they should stand and argue their case.

The peace process now enters uncharted territory, with the two governments evidently hoping that the political climate will change over the next few weeks. They will swiftly establish an international body to oversee terrorist disarmament. The IRA ceasefire will have more time to take root. UUP leaders plan to consult widely over the summer and could find greater-than-expected support for negotiating with Sinn Féin.

The Unionist parties voted down the disarmament plan because it contained no cast-iron guarantee that IRA disarmament would occur during the peace negotiations. Dr Mowlam insisted the governments were more serious than the Unionists about securing disarmament because the plan, which envisaged disarmament taking place as trust developed, was the only realistic way of achieving it.

One possible solution if the impasse cannot be broken by September 15 is that the governments will embark on "proximity talks", whereby they would act as intermediaries between the UUP and Sinn Féin. Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, announced his party was quitting the peace process after helping to defeat the governments' "blueprint for surrender to the IRA" because there was "nothing in this process for the Union or its people".

David Trimble, the UUP leader, has bought time by promising to continue the search for a resolution, but his position is politically precarious. He does not want to appear an enemy of peace, but risks getting too far ahead of Unionist opinion. Mr Paisley last night demanded the UUP follow his own party's example and abandon the peace process. Seamus Mallon, deputy leader of the nationalist Social Democratic and Labour Party, said the defeat of the governments' plan was a major setback, but added: "All major setbacks can be followed by major breakthroughs if the will is there."



Mowlam: condemned Paisley's stance

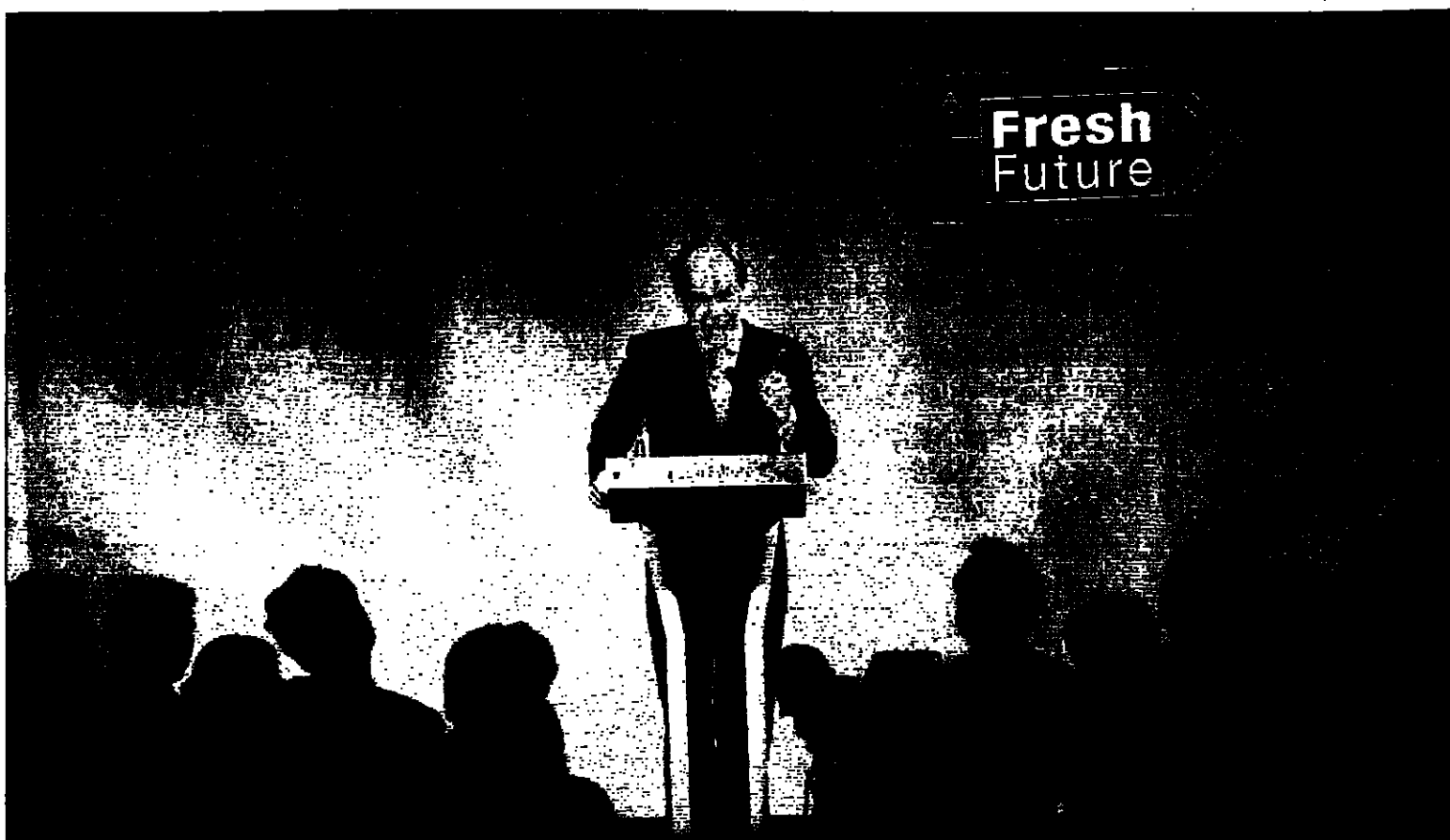
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William Hague makes his address. Spin doctors spoke of him "looking serious but with a smile playing around his mouth and eyes"

Big Chief Bald Eagle loses to the sheriff

TOURISTS in the new towns of the American Midwest used to witness a touching sight: Red Indian chiefs, wandering the sidewalks in their feathers, unrevealed in an alien world. Down on the Reservation they were masters of all they surveyed. But here feathers drooped and bearing faltered. The contrast between scenes was poignant.

Journalists yesterday witnessed both. We saw Big Chief Bald Eagle, the young warrior recently anointed leader of the Tory tribe, down on the Reservation at Smith Square, spiritual homeland of his people. Here a tent filled with warriors and elders was held spellbound, the womenfolk ululating, the senior members of the tribe growling "hyah-yah-yah" in the traditional manner.

And we saw him in the big new settlement of the Palefaces, known as Fort Blair or "the Houses of Parliament": lands seized from his tribe, where his writ no longer runs. He tried to speak; he made a powerful case; but Sheriff Blair kicked dust in his face. The Palefaces laughed, and few of the journalists bothered to write any of it down. His tribesmen, gathered behind, raised a plucky whoop, but they were hopelessly out-



numbered. At Central Office William Hague had made a substantial speech outlining his plans for a reorganisation of the Tribe. He argued these with intelligence and conviction.

The spin doctors' press release accompanying Hague's new photo-portrait promises a man "looking serious but with a smile playing around his mouth and eyes". Wonder-

ing where else a smile might play, we heard some commonsense delivered with humour in that pleasant but determined tone which is becoming his hallmark.

Hague's call for openness, intellectual freedom and a "welcome to diversity" struck notes unfamiliar in Tory wigwams, but was well-received. With a diplomacy which did him credit, Mr Hague told his

party they were nearly all much too old. Crutches banged against zimmerframes in approval.

Tories must start to listen, he said. He would. He would be listening all summer long. Members, too, must listen. Listen at work, listen at play, listen at home, listen on land and at sea, listen down the pit and in the leafy lanes. The rhetoric began to go rather to his head. The list of places where Tories must listen lengthened. A nightmare vision grew of a Britain in which wherever we go we find Tories — in the hedgerow,

behind the soft-toiletries or under the bed — listening.

After a standing ovation, the new party chairman thanked him. Lord Parkinson is looking quite rejuvenated now he is in charge. He moves his silver-coiffed head with the sort of jerky motion we used to observe in *Thunderbirds* puppets, and looks rather like Parker the chauffeur — young Hague his Lady Penelope. Both chiefs were cheered a second time.

So it was said to see Bald Eagle in the Commons chamber. Here he wanted to know why the Prime Minister had said last week that a Welsh Assembly would control the police, and this week that it would not. Sheriff Blair speak with forked tongue, and four times failed to answer Hague's question — but nobody seemed to notice.

Then Barry Jones (Lab, Alyn & Deeside) asked for an assurance on the Future Large Aircraft, and received one on Airbus — but nobody seemed to notice. This Commons is becoming an Orwellian world in which answers do not relate to questions, but nobody says so, and everyone wonders whether he is mad, or everyone else is. A smile played around Tony Blair's lips, but not his eyes.

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Hague plans party shake-up

Continued from page 1

have been rife for years. Before the election it was revealed that the party had received large donations from wealthy businessmen in Hong Kong, including one who gave £500,000, and in the past it was embroiled in controversy over accepting £440,000 from Asil Nadir, the Cypriot businessman who fled Britain after his Polly Peck group failed. Mr Hague said the party must be more open about its funds. "In not being so in the past, we have often appeared

secretive and defensive, and we have paid a political price for that."

He announced the establishment of a new internal disciplinary committee, with powers to suspend individuals, councillors or even MPs "or anyone else who through gross misconduct bring scorn on the whole of our party."

He said the rules would be drafted so as not to undermine the role of constituencies to select their own candidates "in all normal circumstances" but the aim is clearly to avoid a

repeat of the situation before the election where the national leadership wanted Neil Hamilton to stand down and his local party refused.

Although some of the reforms will be controversial locally, and there were signs of concern about deterring would-be donors, Mr Hague will get his way on his broad plans. He suggested the ballot next month would be an opportunity to "back me or sack me".

Rights for part-time workers endorsed

FROM CHARLES BRENNER IN BRUSSELS

THE EU law giving up to six million British part-time workers the same rights to sick leave and paid holidays as their full-time colleagues was endorsed yesterday by the Brussels Commission.

The draft directive, which will go to EU ministers for final approval in the autumn, is being enacted under the Social Chapter, the framework for employment law that the Government agreed to join last month.

Under a House of Lords ruling in 1994, British part-time workers are guaranteed the same rights over unfair dismissal and redundancy as full-timers, but an estimated 60 per cent do not enjoy paid sick leave, holiday pay, occupational pensions, share options and other benefits. One in three employees will be working part time by 2001, according to Government estimates.

The TUC says that the cost will amount to 0.5 per cent of the total pay bill.

A British official yesterday welcomed the new draft law but said that it would have a very small impact in Britain where part-time workers already had statutory rights.

Taxpayer faces bill in Danish bank fraud case

BY FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

A MARATHON civil fraud case ended yesterday in a £90 million High Court victory for a Danish bank and the prospect of a multimillion pound bill for the British taxpayer in legal aid costs.

The question of who pays legal fees run up in the action brought by Jyske Bank, the fourth largest bank in Denmark, against 32 corporate and individual defendants has yet to be decided, and lawyers' bills have not been assessed.

Seven people were granted legal aid for their defence. Anyone bringing or defending legal proceedings in the English courts can obtain legal aid provided that they meet criteria on income and assets and the "merits" test which looks at the case itself.

One defendant granted legal aid was Jan Henning Spjeldnaes, former managing director of the bank's Gibraltar subsidiary, who was yesterday found to have defrauded it of £56.23 million, of which £46 million remains unrecovered. When interest is added, his final liability to the bank is likely to be at least £90 million.

Another was Michael Metcalf, an accessory to the fraud, whose share of joint liability

with Mr Spjeldnaes is expected to run to £82 million when final judgment is given later this year.

In a summary after an 87-day hearing spread over more than a year, Mr Justice Evans-Lombe said that in a period of two years from February 1989 Jyske Bank (Gibraltar) Ltd was procured to enter into 16 transactions, all but one of which were loans to corporate borrowers in which Mr Spjeldnaes had a personal interest. Most of the money was used for property development in Spain, the North of England and Eire, and trading operations in Africa.

One of Mr Spjeldnaes' principal associates, Rolf Jacobsen, had not contested the case. The remainder of the hearing was concerned with whether the bank could establish a case against Pablo Zoltan-Frank, another associate of Mr Spjeldnaes; Julia Gould, wife of Mr Metcalf, and Wolfgang Heini, an Ireland-based commercial agent alleged to have assisted in the dispersal of the bank's money. The judge found the allegations were made out against Mr Jacobsen (£5.1 million plus interest) and Mr Heini (£4.5 million plus interest).

Swiss bank chief tells of shame

Continued from page 1

he argued that these extraordinary measures should have been taken earlier, it's important to keep in mind that no country has laws that oblige banks to actively search for the owners of dormant accounts," said Georg Krayer, chairman of the Swiss Bankers' Association.

He admitted, however, that he was ashamed when he saw that some of the names of groups or companies could easily have been traced. The listed accounts are worth Sfr60.2 million (£24.3 million), 50 per cent more than previously admitted. Most of this change was down to the

list but so were her late husband's parents, Alfred and Berthe Goetz.

She said: "My mother-in-law died only two or three years after we married, and never mentioned a thing. This is something that should have been dealt with long ago, when it would have affected people very much more."

Greville Janner urged the Swiss to speed the process of checking claims. "Never in the history of banking has so much been owed by so few to so many. It is billions. The Swiss say it will take a year. I do not accept that."

The Internet address is: <http://www.dormantaccounts.ch>

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Railtrack attacked over cash

Rail campaigners and crash victims are threatening to disrupt the formality of Railtrack's annual general meeting today by pleading for compensation running into millions. Passengers and other casualties who suffered physical, financial and psychological problems after accidents plan to descend on the London meeting to confront the Railtrack board.

Nearly 100 people were injured and two killed in three accidents within a year. Railtrack said the process for claiming compensation was not the company's responsibility, and insisted it had no liability in accidents at Stafford and Watford.

Blair tells rebels not to go public

Tony Blair warned Labour backbenchers not to use the media if they disagreed with him on policy or party reform. His end-of-term address to MPs stressed the importance of party discipline in winning a second term. Differences of opinion must be expressed in a way "that does credit rather than harm to the party and in no way jeopardises our electoral prospects".

Scots face 'loss of world news'

Television viewers in Scotland may be deprived of important international news stories if a "Tartan" News at Ten is given the go-ahead, the head of ITN warned yesterday. Richard Tait, ITN's editor-in-chief, said there was a danger that much international coverage might have to be sacrificed to facilitate a Scottish version of Britain's most popular news programme.

Fourth jail for Isle of Wight

A fourth jail is planned for the Isle of Wight as the Prison Service faces an inmate population estimated to rise from the current 62,000 to 70,000 by next spring. The service yesterday unveiled proposals to erect prefabricated wooden huts for 400 inmates on farmland near Parkhurst jail near Newport. Eight separate blocks would each contain 52 low-risk inmates.

Blair breaks tradition

Tony Blair is to defy a long-standing convention by campaigning in Uxbridge on Friday for the forthcoming by-election. Mr Blair will be the first Prime Minister who has visited a by-election campaign for more than 18 years. The unspoken understanding is that the Prime Minister would be more directly blamed if his or her candidate failed to win. The vote is on July 31.

BSE cases fall by 70% in two years

The number of cattle dying of "mad cow" disease has fallen by 70 per cent over the past two years, reinforcing forecasts that it will peter out around the turn of the century. In the first six months of this year, there were 1,716 cases of BSE, 56 per cent fewer than in the same period of 1996 and 70 per cent down on the first half of 1995, Jack Cunningham, the Agriculture Minister, said.

BT chocolates man loses case

A BT executive who was accused of harassment after he gave a box of chocolates to a woman colleague lost his sex discrimination claim. Tony Manning, 37, of Great Blakenham near Ipswich, Suffolk, was transferred to another BT job. An industrial tribunal at Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, ruled that BT had no case to answer and dismissed his case.



Goetz: his name appears on list

هكذا من الأصل

Hamas attack will not ruin our trip, say Britons

Christopher Walker in Jerusalem finds teenagers determined to go on

SHAKEN, shocked and bloodied in the type of horrific terrorist incident to which Israelis have become all too accustomed, 41 British Jewish teenagers vowed yesterday to continue their month-long educational tour which began with a ruthless attack on the streets of Old Jaffa.

Graham Kogan, 16, from the London suburb of Redbridge, described the sheer terror as the group was picked as a target by an Israeli Arab supporter of Hamas who first drove his red Mitsubishi straight at them at 80mph and then lashed out left and right at those knocked to the floor with a samurai sword and commando knife.

"For the rest of my life I shall never forget the moment that the attacker came straight towards us, swinging the sword. For some reason I do not understand, something made me go towards him, but luckily he was wrestled to the ground and I was not hurt," said Graham, speaking at the Tel Aviv hostel where the British party was visited by psychologists organised by The Jewish Agency.

Ten of the British teenagers were lightly wounded in the attack, but all the young men and women from London and Manchester will carry the emotional scars of the first

night out in Israel of the "Federation of Zionist Youth Group Number 4" which had landed at Tel Aviv's Ben Gurion airport only hours before.

"The attacker was shouting in Arabic but I could not understand what he was saying. It was too frightening to think too clearly," Graham said. "All I know that anyone who would deliberately accelerate his car into a crowd of innocent teenagers has to be mad to some degree."

Like the other members of the group, which the Israeli authorities hope includes British Jews willing to emigrate to Israel permanently, Graham Kogan, who has just completed GCSEs, was able to speak to his parents at a special incident room established by the Jewish Agency.

"They were terrific. They told me I could make up my own mind whether to go ahead," he added. He said that in the immediate aftermath of the attack, there were those anxious to go straight home, but the mood had changed by yesterday morning, when the whole party left for the Red Sea resort of Eilat by coach.

"I have learnt a great deal in the past 24 hours. You read that things like this can happen in Israel, but it is just so different, so terrifying, when



Nader Abu Rabieh under guard in hospital yesterday

you are in the middle of an attack where somebody seems out to kill you and all of those with you," he said.

Under police interrogation yesterday the attacker, Nazareth-born Nader Abu Rabieh, aged in his early thirties, admitted that the car, sword and knife attack on the British

group and some Canadians sitting in a nearby restaurant had been launched for "nationalistic reasons". Abu Rabieh, reported to have connections with Hamas, said he had been angered by recent Jewish posters depicting the Prophet Muhammad as a pig. Western intelligence ex-

perts expect the posters, drawn by a Jewish extremist from the former Soviet Union now undergoing psychiatric tests, could provoke many more random attacks like that in Old Jaffa. Both Hamas and Islamic Jihad have vowed revenge for the posters which depict the pig stamping on the Koran and in the Islamic world, there have been angry demonstrations as far afield as Iran and Bangladesh.

Jonathan Landsman, 21, from Northwood in north London, the British organiser of the group, praised the courage of the teenagers as the attacker flailed his sword having shouted the Muslim war cry *Allah Akbar* (God is Great) as he jumped from his wrecked car. He had just left the Mahmoudiya mosque when the attack was launched just after 9pm.

"The whole thing happened so quickly it was difficult for me to have any immediate thoughts beyond looking after my kids, especially those who were injured," Mr Landsman said. "The car just drove straight into them and many were left lying on the ground screaming. Then the driver went on the attack with some sort of sword that he was swinging about."

The attacker was last night in an Israeli hospital suffering from a ruptured spleen after being wrestled to the ground by an off duty policeman and hit with a metal pipe by the owner of nearby kiosk.



Jennifer Martin, one of the British teenagers, in a Tel Aviv youth hostel yesterday

Death-pact survivor can keep her lover's £50,000

By FRANCES GIBBS, LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

A WOMAN who survived a suicide pact made with her lover won a £50,000 payout from his estate yesterday. In the first case of its kind, the Court of Appeal ruled that Nanette Plant was more deserving of sympathy than punishment, although guilty of "criminal complicity" in the suicide of Tony Dunbar.

By two to one, the judges agreed to waive the normal rule that forbids criminals from benefiting from their own wrongdoing, and upheld Miss Plant's right to the full value of the couple's former home and a payout under his life assurance, together totalling about £50,000.

Mr Dunbar's father John, of Sale, Cheshire, had said that she should not have a penny as she had aided and abetted his son's suicide. Under the

Suicide Act 1961 suicide is not a crime, but it is an offence to aid, abet, counsel or procure the suicide of another.

Giving guidance for future cases, Lord Justice Phillips said the survivor of a suicide pact would "normally attract sympathy rather than prosecution". Miss Plant and Mr Dunbar fell in love in 1987, and bought a home in Preston, Lancashire. They got engaged at Christmas 1989, but in January 1991 Miss Plant fell under suspicion of false accounting in her job as administration controller at Blackpool's Savoy Hotel. Fearing she would soon be arrested, she told her lover that she intended to take her own life. Mr Dunbar, 24, could not face life without her. The couple first tried to gas themselves in their car before

deciding to hang themselves from the rafters in their attic.

Miss Plant's nose came loose and she survived. She said she tried to finish her life by cutting her throat and wrists with a kitchen knife and jumping from a bedroom window, but again survived.

Miss Plant, who now lives in Bexhill, Sussex, was later convicted of false accounting and, on May 8 1992, was given a nine-month suspended prison sentence. Lord Justice Phillips said that although she had been guilty of a criminal offence in the suicide, her "degree of culpability" had been so low that strict enforcement of the terms of the Forfeiture Act would not be in the public interest. In a pact "the survivor will normally attract sympathy rather than prosecution".

Boy saves father after adder bite

By A STAFF REPORTER

A SCHOOLBOY was praised yesterday for saving his father's life after he was bitten by an adder during a sailing holiday. Joe Palmer, 12, called the emergency services on a mobile telephone after his father collapsed with breathing difficulties, and guided a lifeboat to their yacht.

A severe reaction to the snake poison made Ian Palmer's throat begin to close and he lapsed in and out of consciousness. But thanks to his son's prompt call a lifeboat and rescue helicopter arrived within minutes, and Mr Palmer was flown to hospital.

He was in intensive care yesterday but his condition was said to be improving after treatment with venom antidote.

Mr Palmer, 34, and his son had noticed the adder asleep in their path as they walked beside the River Crouch in Essex. Mr Palmer bent to move it and was bitten twice on the finger and thumb. They returned to their yacht and set sail to seek help in Burnham, four miles away.



Adder: summer hazard

but Mr Palmer quickly started to vomit and to lose consciousness.

Joe, from Charlton, south-east London, said: "Dad immediately sucked out the poison and spat it away. His lips and throat began to swell up and his hand was the size of a balloon. When we finally got to the boat he collapsed."

A Thames coastguard spokesman said: "The boy was extremely sensible and helped to save his father. He stayed calm throughout and assisted the lifeboat crew when they arrived. He knew he had to keep his father's airway open because his throat was closing quickly."

Son fixated on models hit parents

By A STAFF REPORTER

A YOUTH aged 18 was so obsessed with the models Claudia Schiffer and Eva Herzigova that he attacked his parents when they suggested his interest had got out of hand.

Philip Wright, who changed his name to Herzegovina-Schiffer, was given a 12-month suspended sentence by magistrates at Newquay, Cornwall, after he admitted causing actual bodily harm and criminal damage. Grace Wright, his mother, was forced to flee the family home in St Columb Minor, Cornwall, after her son began punching her when she got some questions about Miss Schiffer wrong.

Wright later had an argument with his father, Brian, when he announced he was changing his name by deed poll. He punched his father in the head, threw him on to a sofa and bit him on his ear. He then threatened to kill him with a knife and kicked in the family's video.

Mr Wright said after the case that his son had learnt his lesson and that he had bought his parents a "sorry" card.

Winner turns down world

A CARETAKER was told the world was his oyster when he won a £10,000 holiday prize. But instead of the Bahamas, Bali or the Barrier Reef, Dennis Isaacs picked the Highlands, Guernsey and Bournemouth.

Last night, as the British tourist industry celebrated a new hero, Mr Isaacs, 71, from King's Lynn, Norfolk, said: "I prefer not to get into the hassle of travelling abroad."

He was given £10,000 to holiday anywhere in the world by Barclays Bank after entering a competition when he took out a car loan. Winners invariably choose to go abroad. Mr Isaacs, whose wife Kathleen is 80, has never been further afield than France and does not plan to change now.

"A holiday is all about relaxing," he said. "We're going on a coach tour of the Highlands because I can see the sights without driving. I like the look of Guernsey. And we've been to Bournemouth before and we've chosen there because I can go fishing. There's an awful lot of Britain I haven't seen."

Bournemouth's public relations officer, Liz Micklethwaite, said: "Sensible man. There is virtually everything in Bournemouth."

At the British Tourist Authority, a spokesman praised Mr Isaacs' rejection of more exotic destinations: "We have got everything they have got, without the volcanoes and the earthquakes."

ARM YOURSELF WITH THE FACTS IF YOU WANT A GREAT PENSION

OFT urges radical pensions overhaul

By SARA MCCONNELL

THE Office of Fair Trading called for a radical overhaul of pension provision in Britain yesterday, condemning the present system as expensive and inadequate. Publishing the findings of a ten-month inquiry, John

equal annuity rates for men and women and removal of the penalties levied by some providers on people who take their pension funds elsewhere to get a better annuity rate. But it held back from recommending that people be com-

The Times 16th July 1997

Have you read all the hype about pensions following the Office of Fair Trading's report? Would you prefer some simple facts?

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As The Times' City Editor, commenting on the Director General of Fair Trading's approach in the report, wrote in the newspaper on 16th July 1997, "Now, when faced with high charges by pension providers, he reckons competition will sort this out. But there are nearly 200 life companies and if the market was so efficient everyone would have a pension with Equitable Life."

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4. An annuity which is fully index linked.	You can choose a fully index linked annuity with the Equitable if you wish.
5. Equal annuity rates for men and women.	No - not generally available at present.
6. Expenses as a fixed proportion of fund value with no hidden element.	Yes. If you have a pension plan for just one year, you only get charged for one year. A new job is, therefore, a new opportunity not a pension problem.
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8. An entitlement for an employee, on becoming eligible to join an occupational scheme, to receive in lieu a contribution from the employer.	An Equitable personal pension can already accommodate voluntary contributions from employers. Compulsory contributions would require government legislation.
9. Unbiased and objective recommendations on the level of contribution needed for consumers of different ages and with different levels of accumulated savings.	Just ask us and we'll give you the advice you need.

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British climbers fall to deaths in French Alps

TWO British climbers fell 3,000 ft to their deaths while posing for photographs on a ridge on Mont Blanc in the French Alps. Clare Kempster, 31, apparently lost her footing when she made a lunge for her rucksack and dragged her companion, Mark Haseler, 39, from West Dulwich, south London, into a ravine.

A third climber on the expedition had unroped himself to take the pictures on a section of the mountain called the Aiguille de Bionassay, and saw them fall.

French police said that Miss Kempster's rucksack slipped from the ledge. Marc Dubouille, of the Chamonix mountain police, said: "They reached a ridge, with Italy on one side and France on the other, where there is a very beautiful view, and they apparently decided to get a photograph of themselves with the view in the background."

"One of them released himself from the rope, and the other two stepped back for the photo. At this point, the woman lost her rucksack, and it started sliding down the slope. She tried to catch it and fell, pulling the other climber, who was still roped to her."

"It was a foolish action to try to catch the rucksack in a position like that. The mountain is dangerous, but that spot is not particularly perilous."

Pair had stopped to take photos on high ridge, report
Susan Bell
and Adrian Lee

ous, and one would think it is better to lose the rucksack."

The bodies of the victims were recovered by helicopter on the Italian side of the mountain. The alarm was raised by the surviving climber and an investigation begun by Italian authorities in Aosta. The climbers had spent Monday night in a hut just above 10,000 ft. They set off at first light on Tuesday to the summit of the 15,771 ft peak. The accident happened at 7 am.

Mr Haseler lived for climbing, his family said yesterday. "It was his abiding passion," his brother, Tony, 51, of Croydon, south London, said. "I would describe him as a keen amateur but he was very cautious and did not take risks."

Mr Haseler, a former pupil of John Ruskin School, Croydon, worked at St George's Hospital, Tooting, south London, as a computer programmer. His parents, Ernest and Marjorie, were making

arrangements for his body to be flown home.

The expedition had been organised by a club in Ealing, west London, called Rockhoppers. Eileen O'Sullivan, a friend of Miss Kempster, said she was one of the best climbers in the club. "Most of the men looked up to her because she was so good."

The ascent of Mont Blanc is rated easy and is made by up to 100 climbers a day in summer. A spokesman for the British Mountaineering Council said: "Technically it is a high-altitude walk. It would be suitable for a beginner climbing with someone with some Alpine experience."

"But if someone falls unexpectedly there is often not a lot you can do even if you are roped together."

On average, one climber a week dies in the French Alps. This year there have been fewer fatalities than usual because bad weather has kept many people off the mountain.



Mark Haseler, who died with Clare Kempster

Widow of man killed on Mont Blanc tackles Andes

A WOMAN who survived a climbing accident that killed her husband is to tackle two of the world's most awesome mountains. Pamela Caswell, 43, survived 36 hours in a freezing ravine on Mont Blanc in 1994, after a 200 ft fall in which her husband, Stephen, died.

She and her son Simon, 16, had used Mr Caswell's jacket to keep warm as they lay next to his body, waiting for an Italian rescue team. Mrs Caswell was six weeks pregnant with another son, now aged two. While she is away in the Andes, relations will look after Stephen, named after his father, a geology professor.

Mrs Caswell, a Plymouth teacher, will leave Britain tomorrow as the only woman on an eight-strong expedition. They plan to climb in the Cordillera Central range and hope to become the first British team to conquer one of the peaks that reaches 5,897 metres and the second to scale another peak of 5,730 metres.

Only one British expedition has been to the area, in 1958, and much of the range is unclimbed and unexplored. Mrs Caswell and the other climbers are seeking sponsor-



Pamela Caswell, whose husband Stephen died

ship for the expedition, which is costing £1,600 each.

She said: "I never thought of giving up climbing after the accident. If you go on trips like that, you have to put up with the risk of things happening. You would be very naive not to think of them."

"I have carried on climbing right the way through since the accident, but I have been a little limited by having a two-year-old child. Everyone who climbs has fears. It is healthy to be afraid. You cannot go into an expedition being completely blasé, but it is like everything — you don't do it unless you want to."

"My husband would have

wanted me to carry on, just as I would have expected him not to give up if it had been the other way round."

"I am looking forward to this expedition. We have received grants from the British Mountaineering Council and the Mount Everest Foundation, but we are still looking for sponsorship."

"It is the second time I have been to the Andes, but this time we are going to an area which has been visited only once by the British. There are a lot of unclimbed peaks of between 4,000 and 6,000 metres, and what we are doing is exploration as well as mountaineering."

Libel case damages for Earl Spencer

EARL SPENCER accepted substantial undisclosed libel damages yesterday over newspaper allegations about his attempts to curb the behaviour of a South African photographer.

The Earl, brother of Diana Princess of Wales, now lives in South Africa along with his estranged wife, Victoria, and four children. He was not at the High Court for the settlement of his actions against *The Guardian* and the *London Evening Standard*. His solicitor, Simon Ekins, told Mr Justice Popplewell that the photographer, Fanie Jason, had embarked on a "persistent and relentless campaign of intimidation" directed at the whole family.

Deborah Askenhurst, representing Associated Newspapers and *Guardian* Newspapers, unreservedly accepted that there was no truth whatsoever in the defamatory imputations published and sincerely apologised for the embarrassment and distress caused.

They had agreed to pay Lord Spencer substantial damages and his legal costs.

Teenagers in firework arson prank are detained

TWO teenagers who pushed a lit firework through a letterbox, causing a fire that killed a ten-year-old boy, were sentenced to three years' youth custody yesterday.

The death of Dale Mitchell prompted a petition signed by thousands of people demanding tighter restrictions on the sale of fireworks, which was delivered to 10 Downing Street earlier this year.

Jonathan Whitbrook, 18, and Christopher Smith, 17, both of Nottingham, admitted reckless arson. Mr Justice Smedley ordered at Leicester Crown Court that a charge of manslaughter lie on file.

The fire at the Mitchells' three-floor family home last October was started after Smith held a firework display for younger members of his own family. He and Whitbrook were walking to a local shop when Whitbrook put a rocket minus its stick into the letterbox and lit it. The pair then ran off, but a fierce fire developed and Dale's mother was unable to reach him.

Whitbrook had told police: "It was just a prank."

The Times Crossword Championship

B	A	B	O	U	C	H	E		B	O	L	T	O	N
L	A	R	A		F	V		H						
A	S	S	A		R	A	I	S	E	C	A	I	N	
C	T	A	V		V			R		S	I	C		
K	N	I	G	H	T	A	G	E		S	U	S	H	I
B	N				R		R			L				O
U	N	A	I	D	E	D		S	E	E	S	A	W	
N	D	E	E					E		S		N		
	J	O	W	E	T			C	A	P	A	P	I	E
A			M		A			A			A		G	
U	N	C	A	S		B	A	R	A	T	A	R	I	A
B	Y	T	A		I			I		A	T			
U	N	C	L	E	A	R	L	Y		G	I	G	L	I
R	A	R	D		L			O		U		O		
N	U	D	I	S	T		T	E	N	N	Y	S	O	N

The solution to the qualifying puzzle for this year's Crossword Championship appears above. A brief guide to clarify each of the clues is also given.

The championship will be a single session event on Sunday August 24 at the Royal Festival Hall between 3pm and 6.30pm.

ACROSS: 1 cuth; in Babe; 5 two meanings; 10 assaif; 11 homophone; 12 anagram; 13 hidden; 14 (noun) (verb) (adjective); 16 cryptic definition; 19 "I am Master of this college: What I don't know isn't knowledge" (see: Oxford Dictionary of Quotations); 21 cap-a-pie; 23 (uncast) character in Cooper's

"Last of the Mohicans"; 25 Bar-a-tar-a; 26 Sancho Panza's island in "Don Quixote"; 27 "My aged Uncle Arly" (Edward Lear); 28 1 in Giga; 29 1d in sun (rev); 30 NY in tenson

DOWN: 1 Blackbird; 2 cryptic definition: 5 u-hair (rev); 4 Cambridge, Massachusetts; 6 cryptic definition: 7 two meanings; 8 nunc-i-vo; 9 five Rs; 15 Manx judges; 17 full name of Gus, the theatre cat (Elliot); 18 eg in nation; 20 T-a bard, name of inn at start of Canterbury pilgrimage; 21 anagram of (un)clearly; 22 name of "The Deserted Village" (Goldsmith); 24 initial letters; 26 go in tin



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Example	£12,845.48	£4,975.15	£8,870.33	£234	£199	£4,022.55	13.4%	£2,595.21	£16,440.69

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Police may be charged over man's death

The DPP has admitted making errors and is to review the case, Richard Ford reports

TWO policemen could be charged with manslaughter after the Director of Public Prosecutions admitted yesterday that there had been an error of law in reaching her original view not to charge them.

Dame Barbara Mills, QC, also accepted that a pathologist's evidence available at the time of the original decision could not support the view that Shiji Lapite's death was caused by an accident.

Mr Lapite died after a violent struggle with officers outside a club in Stoke Newington, north London, in December 1994.

The decision not to prosecute Police Constables Paul Wright and Andrew McCallum was taken by Robert Munday, a principal Crown prosecutor, and was approved by senior officials, including Dame Barbara.

The concession by Dame Barbara came as Olamide Jones, the widow of Mr Lapite, started an unprecedented court challenge to the DPP's decision not to charge the officers over his death.

The Police Complaints Authority also accepted at the outset of High Court proceedings that its decision not to



Shiji Lapite, who died, PC Peter Wright, centre, and PC Andrew McCallum



bring disciplinary charges against Constables Wright and McCallum was "flawed and should be quashed", and that there should be another inquiry.

Ms Jones, of Southwark, south London, said in a statement: "I am pleased with the decision but the fight is not over. I hope the police authorities will not continue to protect those responsible for my husband's death and that the CPS will take this opportunity to prosecute the officers involved."

Mr Lapite, a painter and decorator, died aged 34 from asphyxia and cocaine intoxication after being put in a neck

hold as he was leaving the club. He was pinned down by the officers and his larynx was partially crushed. He had up to 45 injuries on his body while the officers were almost unscathed.

At the inquest Constable Wright admitted applying the neck hold and Constable McCallum admitted kicking Mr Lapite twice. They said that the dead man had tried to strangle Constable Wright.

An inquest jury found that Mr Lapite had been unlawfully killed but the CPS decided against bringing charges of manslaughter and the Police Complaints Authority, after

hearing representations from Scotland Yard, did not bring disciplinary charges.

Ben Emmerson, counsel for Ms Jones, told the High Court that Mr Lapite died as a result of "injuries inflicted by PC Wright and PC McCallum while in police custody".

Ms Jones launched an application for judicial review of the decision not to prosecute the officers for manslaughter. She believed that the DPP had made a fundamental error of law by applying the wrong elements of the offence of unlawful act of manslaughter: based on the decision on an analysis of the cause of death

that was unreasonable and untenable on post-mortem evidence: that the evidence of excessive and unlawful force was overwhelming and that it was irrational to conclude otherwise; and that the DPP was under a legal obligation to give reasons for her decision.

Mr Emmerson said that in a recent letter Dame Barbara had agreed to quash her decision because it relied "upon the acceptance of a possibility that the constriction on Mr Lapite's neck that led to his death may have been caused unintentionally by PC Wright's arm having become accidentally entangled in Mr Lapite's clothing, forming a ligature". He said Dame Barbara had been sent a report from the coroner's pathologist which described that theory as "unreasonable and untenable on the post-mortem evidence".

Mr Emmerson told Lord Justice Rose, sitting with Mr Justice Jowitt, said that the director also accepted that an error of law was made when deciding whether there should have been a charge of manslaughter as a result of an unlawful act. The hearing continues.



Olamide Jones, widow of Shiji Lapite, yesterday

NEWS IN BRIEF

Children avenge mother

An man obsessed with his ex-girlfriend was jailed for life at Bristol Crown Court for the murder of Barbara Wallace, 33, who had ended their two-month romance. Erol Graham, 24, of Horfield, Bristol, was identified by his victim's children, Brady, eight, and Sacha, ten, who heard their mother's screams.

Brady had run to his mother's aid, striking Graham with a metal bar from a table football game, but the man pushed past him. As Ms Wallace lay with a stab wound to the heart, the children raised the alarm by dialling 999 from a call box.

Al Fayed loses

Mohamed Al Fayed, the chairman of Harrods, has lost his attempt to sue Emanuel Naghi, an antiques dealer, who he alleged had sold him forged candelabra in 1986 and 1987. The Court of Appeal ruled that he had taken too long to bring the action.

Mother returns

A baby boy who was left in a telephone box in January at Tameside near Manchester, when he was five days old, was reunited with his young mother yesterday. She had written to social workers saying she wished that she had never let him go.

Obscenity charge

David Kirkland, 42, an accountant at the University of Manchester Institute for Science and Technology, was charged with making obscene telephone calls to boys between April and June. He was remanded on bail by Manchester magistrates.

Sailor's £800 kiss

Royal Navy Warrant Officer Peter Horrocks, 48, was cleared of five sexual harassment charges by a court martial in Portsmouth but fined £800 and given a severe reprimand for kissing a Wren on the neck in "wholly unacceptable behaviour".

Alcopops ban

A new pub has been granted a licence that incorporates a ban on alcopops. Judge Richard Haworth imposed the condition at Kingston Crown Court after an appeal against magistrates' refusal to license The Hogshead at Kingston upon Thames.

Mail logic

The Green Dragon pub in Lovedean, Hampshire, got a letter through its letterbox from the Royal Mail, saying mail could not be put through the letterbox because a parked trailer made it hard to reach. The postman had squeezed in a 10in gap and bent sideways.

Irishman 'killed bogus job racketeer'

FROM ANDREW DRUMMOND IN BANGKOK

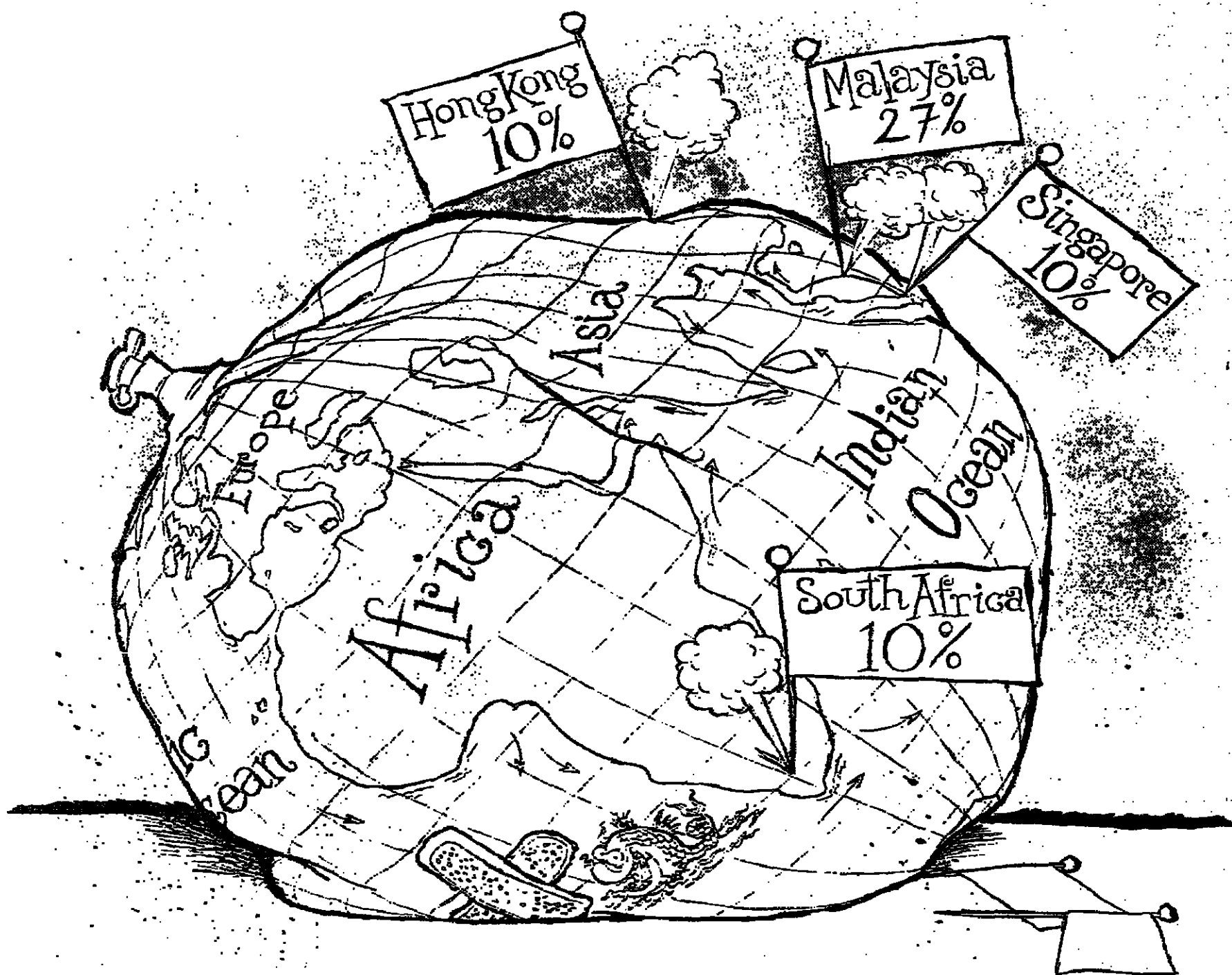
AN IRISHMAN will appear before a court in Thailand today charged with murder. Colin Martin, 36, is said to have taken revenge after claiming he was duped into becoming an agent for a syndicate that took money from redundant British shipyard workers for Far East jobs that did not exist.

Mr Martin, who lives in Thailand, is alleged to have kidnapped the man he blamed for the scheme and stabbed to death another in trying to recover £200,000 lost by British workers.

He was arrested by Thai police at the Bangkok home of Gerry O'Connor, from New Zealand, who was said to have been held at knifepoint. The body of Bret Holdsworth, a New Zealand ship's captain, was found on a roadside near the beach resort of Pattaya.

Mr Martin is alleged to have gone berserk after tracking down the connman who, he said, had tricked dozens of shipyard workers from Clydeside, Barrow-on-Furness, Tyneside, Teesside, Merseyside, and Belfast out of their life savings on a promise of lucrative work on the Pacific island of Guam.

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Hanged Oxford student had tried suicide before

Parents and friend criticise university care, reports Kathryn Knight

AN OXFORD student who hanged herself just weeks before her finals had already attempted suicide twice during her time at the university, an inquest was told yesterday.

Sarah Napuk's parents refused to attend the hearing, and instead issued an open letter warning other families not to send their "vulnerable and sensitive young children" to the "unsafe" environment of Oxford University.

Miss Napuk, 21, a history student, was expected to get a first, and had secured a Kennedy Fellowship at Harvard. She had suffered from depression since the sixth form, and was taking medication when she went to college in 1994.

She received counselling from the university over her problems with the academic workload. Three weeks after her second attempt to take her own life with an overdose, she was found hanging from the wardrobe in her room at Lady Margaret Hall.

A fellow student, Rebecca Tuck, told the Oxford inquest that she was encouraging Miss Napuk to ask to see a different counsellor. She said the woman she was seeing was advising her to leave the university and telling her she could not cope. Miss Napuk "saw herself as having writer's



Sarah Napuk, left, and her friend Rebecca Tuck, who criticised counselling at Oxford University

block and was unable to produce essays, and that culminated in her taking an overdose of seven or eight paracetamol in June 1995.

"This year she seemed to be having more problems. She realised she was going to have to start doing a lot more academic work and realised what gaps she had, particularly from her second year."

At the end of March, Miss Napuk took an overdose of 20 paracetamol. After hospital treatment, she went home to see her family in Edinburgh. "When she came back, she seemed a little bit better. She had drawn up a work schedule but she was having trouble doing any work at all," Miss

Tuck said. "She explained she was having problems with her fiancé, who was having panic attacks. On top of the work, she was unable to cope with this."

The vice-principal of Lady Margaret Hall, Frances Lannon, said that Miss Napuk found it difficult to strike a balance between her work and her outside interests. Dr Lannon, Miss Napuk's moral tutor, said: "Tutors commented on her very obvious ability, but consistently reported she was not working steadily enough. She was very much involved in the organisation of student life, often in ways helpful to other students, but I was anxious

this was took too much of her time."

Dr McShane, a psychiatrist at Oxford's Churchill Hospital who attended Miss Napuk after her second overdose, said she had a history of mood swings but had been particularly stressed about her workload.

After Miss Napuk hanged herself on April 10, a work schedule drawn up was found on her desk nearby.

Recording a verdict of suicide, the coroner Nicholas Gardiner passed his condolences to Miss Napuk's parents Kerry, 56, American businessman, and Angela. In their letter, the Napuks were critical of the counselling structure at Oxford and claimed to have found flaws in a new system that was said to have strengthened the safety net for students.

After the hearing, Miss Tuck, who has just completed her final exams in law, said Miss Napuk had been let down by the system and not by her own personality. However, the Reverend Professor Ernest Nicholson, chairman of the university's student health committee, said: "I have to say with great sadness that even with many more counsellors, we could not necessarily have prevented this tragedy."

Childminder jailed for manslaughter

Judge sends warning that working mothers have right to expect exemplary childcare, reports Paul Wilkinson

A CHILDMINDER who killed a four-month-old girl after a momentary loss of patience, was yesterday jailed for five years for manslaughter.

A judge accepted that Angela Lee, 46, who has two children, had an impeccable seven-year record as a childminder before the death of Danielle Firth. But he said that mothers who went to work had a right to expect that "tender little lives" would be protected.

Lee was acquitted of murdering Danielle in February last year but convicted of manslaughter by a jury at Leeds Crown Court. The verdict satisfied Danielle's parents, Barrie and Peira Firth. "We did not believe it was murder, she just snapped," Mr Firth said.

Police said that the parents had taken every possible care in selecting the childminder, who was registered with Kirklees council and had an exemplary record. But Danielle died just ten days after her first visit to Lee's home in Denby Dale, west Yorkshire. The baby had five head injuries, thought to have been caused by being shaken, thrown against a hard surface or prodded or smacked.

Judge Brian Walsh, QC,



Lee gave three different accounts of injuries

told Lee: "It is the practice of many women to return to work when their children are still little. In order that they can do this, people like you qualify as childminders and mothers pay you to care and look after their children."

"Whether babies are occasionally fractious or awkward, whether they take their bottles or not, they are tender little lives. They are entitled to be treated carefully by those who care for them. For some reason, and I accept for a very short time, you lost your patience and self-control, probably while you were trying to feed her, and in frustration you shook her slapped her

and dropped her." Lee, whose children were aged 12 and 4 at the time of the baby's death, gave three accounts of how the injuries occurred.

First she told police that the baby had fallen from its car seat on to a toy castle, then that she had fallen from her lap as she fed her. In court Lee admitted that she had lied because she feared her registration would be withdrawn, and said that the baby had slipped from her grasp as she stood up to find a tissue. The girl was dead when paramedics arrived.

After the verdict Mr and Mrs Firth called for tighter controls on childminders, including spot checks on their homes. "You cannot just sit back and accept that everything is working smoothly," said Mr Firth, of Barnoldswick, Lancashire. The couple now have a seven-month-old son.

Anne Marie Graham, head of Kirklees Early Years Service, said: "Kirklees has very comprehensive policies covering the registration and training of childminders, over and above national guidelines. But however thorough guidelines may be, it is clearly impossible to legislate for a one-off tragic incident."

Cut costs by keeping the elderly busy, says think-tank

By IAN MURRAY
MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

CARE for the elderly is in disarray, with old people caught in a game of "pass the parcel" between health and social services, according to the independent think-tank Demos. One solution to the problem of funding services for the aged, it suggests, is to encourage them to take up voluntary work.

This would not only keep them active but provide manpower to keep services running, says a report by Demos. Its chief criticisms are that inefficient financing makes poor use of paid care staff, services are unresponsive and designed for the convenience of the providers and professionals rather than those who need them, and that the system works only because families make huge contributions. Calling for a seamless system of support for the elderly, based on their needs and preferences, the report says that policies from transport to planning need to be audited to ensure they promote independence.

Educational programmes to keep older people's minds active are needed alongside integrated chiropody, physiotherapy and occupational therapy programmes to look after their physical disorders. A single budget bridging health and community care is described as essential.

Demos also suggests setting up energy conservation programmes to keep homes warm and in good repair, cutting the incidence of illness caused by cold and damp.

Overall there should be a robust social network for the elderly. The generation now growing old may prefer video-on-wheels to meals-on-wheels, while the Internet could be used to develop and to maintain community relationships.

"Without radical reform, ageing for Britons in the 21st century will be a wretched business," the report says. "The growing numbers of elderly people will not tolerate that for long."

Holding back the years
(Demos, 9 Brixton Place, London EC4V 6AP; £7.95)



Barrie and Peira Firth, outside court, calling for spot checks on childminders

BT engineers claim unfair sacking

By STEPHEN FARRELL AND GLEN OWEN

TWO BT computer experts who beat 30 million callers to win tickets costing £10 for Concorde flights are to take their employer to an industrial tribunal after being dismissed for allegedly abusing their technical knowledge.

Neville Secular and Dean Perry, who worked in the same office, were sacked after BT admitted security procedures were breached during a British Airways Valentine's Day offer.

Mr Secular, 25, from Orpington, Kent, and Mr Perry, from Essex, were among the first 190 winning callers to a hotline number on February 12. Both were configuration engineers sharing an office at BT's Data Build division in London, which deals with digital switches and software that runs the telephone net-

work. The pair claimed to have dialled the 0345 hotline in the normal way, using the speaking clock and redial buttons on their handsets to synchronise their calls when the lines opened at exactly 10pm.

But telecom experts claimed they could have had access to specialised knowledge enabling them to bypass "call-gapping" mechanisms that filter out many calls at an early stage to avoid overloading the network. Richard Cox, an independent consultant, said: "Data Build are probably the group of people who know most about how the system works."

At first BT insisted the offer was a genuine lottery for all those taking part. However, the pair failed to take their Concorde seats on February 14 and were later dismissed after an internal inquiry.

A BT spokeswoman said yesterday: "We had a full investigation and individuals who abused their position were dismissed. BT has now ensured that in any future promotions there are processes to prevent the repetition of any abuses that occurred on this occasion."

The offer was one of the most oversubscribed ever, with 20 million calls between 9.50pm and 10.15pm for the £5,400 return trip tickets. The airline said last night that it was satisfied with the inquiry. BT is to pay about £20,000 to five charities nominated by BA, including Unicef and schools and orphanages in Ghana and Bangladesh.

The unfair dismissal claims have been lodged at Stratford industrial tribunal, east London. No date has been set.

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Saturday in
THE TIMESReggie Kray
marries
again.What
makes a
woman
marry a
gangster?

MAGAZINE

Judges offered role in deciding law policy

Deal may end tensions over justice reforms, reports Frances Gibb

LORD Irvine of Lairg, the Lord Chancellor, last night proposed a new partnership between judges and ministers to give the judiciary input into government policymaking on the justice system and end tensions between them.

He told the judges' annual dinner at the Mansion House: "It is essential that Government be able to speak to the judiciary and the judiciary to Government." The approach would be in marked contrast to that of the previous Home Secretary, Michael Howard.

With the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Bingham of Cornhill, close by, the Lord Chancellor said it was widely perceived by the public that under the last Government "relations between the higher judiciary and the Government had sunk to an all-time low". But the new Government had "learned from the errors of our predecessors," Lord Irvine said.

He regarded it as of the first importance that the judges' views were taken into account on proposed changes



Lord Irvine: he would be intermediary for talks

to the law. Any views the judges had of "damage they apprehend to the system from legislative proposals" should be able to be made known effectively to Government at a stage when policy is still being formulated.

Lord Irvine made clear that he saw himself as the intermediary between judges and the Government. Although it would sometimes be right for judges to have discussions

with other Cabinet ministers, he said "discretion should be exercised on both sides whether that might be appropriate".

He reminded the audience of several hundred judges that he was chairing several Cabinet committees, including one on the Queen's Speech and future legislation. Lord Irvine said he could not guarantee that ministers and judges would always agree, but if they disagreed, they would do so civilly.

In a spirit of rapprochement he added: "Any Lord Chancellor is likely to share with the judiciary common values arising out of the nature and long traditions of our justice system. I doubt that we will be disagreeing often."

Lord Irvine also signalled a concession on court fees, which have come under strong attack from across the legal profession as an obstacle to going to law.

He said he would be considering whether the existing exemptions from court fees which were sharply increased

earlier this year — should be extended beyond people on income support to those on other benefits such as jobseeker's allowance, the disability working allowance, and Family Credit.

He emphasised that the Government would listen carefully to the judiciary on what model for a Bill of Rights it favoured. But Lord Irvine made clear that whatever model was chosen would preserve parliamentary sovereignty.

The legislation would be introduced in the Lords and he would be "piloting it through the chamber," he said. "What is critical is that the form of incorporation (of the European Convention) sits comfortably with our United Kingdom institutions. It must not disturb the supremacy of Parliament."

"It must not put the judges in a position where they are seen as at odds with Parliament. That would be a recipe for conflict and mutual recrimination."



Nothing to beam about: Scotty, left, with Chekov and Captain James T. Kirk

Star Trek heroes can't go quite so boldly after all

By NICK NUTTALL

IT IS the sort of problem that Scotty, the chief engineer of the starship *Enterprise*, would have fixed in a few minutes with a useful smile and a spot of light welding. However, modern scientists say they cannot find any solution to the workings of

warp speed as featured in *Star Trek*.

Travelling beyond the speed of light would require an improbably large amount of energy, even for the pride of the space fleet. The energy needed to accelerate to Warp Factor One equals 10 billion times more energy than is locked up in the entire universe.

"This is a fantastic amount of energy. I don't think it's very likely that anyone will find a way to do this," said Larry Ford, a researcher from Tufts University in Medford, Massachusetts, writing in *Classical and Quantum Gravity*.

The research, drawing on Einstein's general theory of relativity, suggests that the energy involved in one solution — shrinking space ahead of the ship and expanding it at the back — would

require an anti-gravity effect of awesome proportions.

However, a separate report in *New Scientist* offers news that transporters — used to beam *Star Trek* crew members between planets to the ship — may be edging from science fiction to fact. Other researchers have found that there may be a way of re-assembling humans atom by atom, without making a mess.

French scientists, writing in the *Physical Letters Review*, may have created the special atoms needed. Scrambling a person's atomic structure and re-assembling it had been deemed impossible. According to the Heisenberg uncertainty principle, you cannot measure all the properties of an atom precisely.

However, the French team have created entangled particles that carry "memories" of each other.

Aswan Dam 'may trigger Ice Age'

By NICK NUTTALL, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

THE Aswan Dam could trigger a new Ice Age, a scientist has predicted. Bob Johnson, of the University of Minnesota, believes that building the Egyptian dam in 1968 has led to oceanic and climatic effects that could cause a massive build-up of ice in the Arctic, freezing the northern hemisphere.

Dr Johnson says in *New Scientist* that it is a "pretty far-out idea" but he is quite serious. His theory has some support from work by researchers at Colorado and Quebec universities. They have found evidence from marine fossils that the Ice Age of 120,000 years ago was caused when ice packs in the Arctic grew.

The Nile dam has stopped fresh water entering the Medi-

terranean, which is getting saltier. As salt water is heavier than fresh water, the flows from the sea are getting bigger. After leaving the Straits of Gibraltar, the extra flows move north, where they meet the warm Gulf Stream.

Dr Johnson, an oceanologist, says that this will push more of the stream into the Labrador Sea. This is likely to trigger heavier snowfall in the Arctic, causing a huge expansion of ice sheets. He wants a giant barrage built across the Straits of Gibraltar to reduce the extra flows.

Repeated bombardments of Earth by comets and asteroids may be more common than supposed, Canadian scientists have found evidence that the planet was hit by two huge objects 34 million years ago.

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Judges urge reform in gays' rights on housing

By Frances Gibb, Legal Correspondent

THE Government faced calls yesterday to reform the law after a man who lived with his homosexual partner for almost 20 years lost his battle for the same tenancy succession rights as a spouse.

The Court of Appeal ruled by two to one that Martin Fitzpatrick, 47, could not succeed to his partner's tenancy because the law does not recognise the rights of same-sex partners.

But Lords Justices Waite, Roch and Ward called for Parliament to legislate concerning the rights of gay men and lesbians. Lord Justice Waite said that the present law of succession as it related to tenancies protected under the Rent Acts was "arbitrary and discriminatory".

"Few would support the potential for unfairness involved in a law that gives automatic succession rights to wives (however faithful) and children (however feckless) and at the same time denies any hope of succession to friends, however devoted their loyalty to the joint household."

Mr Fitzpatrick, a former serviceman in the Royal Navy, said afterwards that he knew he could not win as the law stood, but claimed a "vital moral victory". He said he would take his fight for the tenancy of the flat in west London he shared with John

Thompson, a silversmith, until his death in 1994, to the House of Lords.

The court was told that the two men had a loving and monogamous relationship. They met in 1969 and lived in the flat from 1976. Mr Fitzpatrick looked after Mr Thompson for the last nine years of his life after he suffered irreversible brain damage from a fall downstairs.

Mr Thompson was the official tenant of the flat and after his death the landlords, the Sterling Housing Association Ltd, served Mr Fitzpatrick with notice to quit.

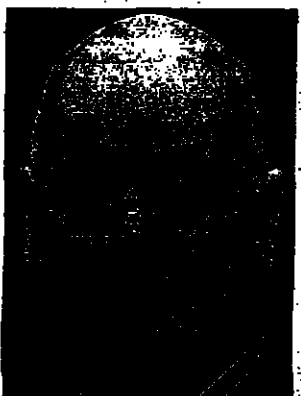
Lord Justice Waite said changes certainly had to be made "if Parliament is to fulfil its function of reflecting the spirit of our times — in particular the spirit that recognises the value of all abiding relationships, the heterosexual, the lesbian, the gay — or even those which are not sexually based at all".

Lord Justice Roch, who also found against Mr Fitzpatrick, said he agreed that the terms of the Rent Act 1977 should be reconsidered with a view to bringing such cases within the protection of the Act.

Lord Justice Ward, who would have allowed Mr Fitzpatrick's appeal, said: "There is no essential difference between a homosexual and a heterosexual couple and accordingly I would find that the appellant had lived with the deceased tenant as his husband or wife."

Peter Tatchell, of the gay rights group OutRage!, said: "The Government should respond to the judges' call for changes in the law by indicating its commitment to legislate equal rights for gay tenants and their partners."

Angela Mason, executive director of Stonewall, the gay rights pressure group, said: "Stonewall will now seek to have a Private Member's Bill tabled to give Parliament the opportunity to redress this wrong."



Fitzpatrick said he had won a moral victory.



The attentions of literary enthusiasts and harsh weather have reduced Top Withens farmhouse to a stone shell. It will be preserved but not rebuilt.

Rescue for Brontes' withering heights

A PENNINE farm said to have inspired the setting of Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights* is to be preserved after decades of neglect (Paul Wilkinson writes).

Top Withens is today a crumbling stone shell high on a desolate hillside above the Brontë family home at Haworth Parsonage, near Keighley, west Yorkshire. But 150 years ago it was regularly visited by the Brontës during their excursions on the moors.

Yorkshire Water, on whose land the building stands, is to spend £20,000 stabilising the surviving masonry but will not restore the building. Yesterday in the Commons, Ann Cryer, Labour MP for Keigh-



The farmhouse, in its heyday, provided inspiration for Emily Brontë's only novel.

ley, called for the farmhouse to be listed. It was listed in 1974 after a campaign by her late husband, Bob Cryer MP, but was delisted in 1992,

partly because of its poor condition.

Mrs Cryer said: "I have campaigned with the Brontë Society for a number of years

to get Yorkshire Water to protect the building. I am delighted by this promise to spend money on the site, but I want Yorkshire Water to car-

ry out the work and I want Top Withens listed."

Yorkshire Water has been criticised in recent years for not caring for the landmark, which is visited by thousands of Brontë enthusiasts each year.

Bob Baxter, Yorkshire Water's conservation and recreation officer, said: "It is partly due to the gradual erosion of the farmhouse by inquisitive literary enthusiasts and partly due to exposure to the elements that Yorkshire Water has decided to take this action."

"Many people felt it would be wrong to try to recreate Top Withens in its entirety as the farmhouse would lose its ambience and mystique."

Bed firm sues over escort agency listing

By a Staff Reporter

A BED company is suing Thomson's Directories after its local phone book entry appeared under the heading for escort agencies. The Blackpool family firm of Howarth Beds was listed as Howling Beds.

Brian Howarth, 45, said: "We have had to cope with a great deal of ridicule. We have been bombarded with time-wasting phone calls, many of an indecent nature. I have had people coming into the shop and asking me, 'Where is the brothel?'"

"We have tried to reach a satisfactory conclusion but it has become apparent that issuing a writ is the only way

forward. We need to clear our family name and our standing in business. Thomson offered us a free advert next year but that is not enough."

The firm is run by Cyril Howarth, 67, his wife, Mary, 66, and Brian, their son. The error in the 1997-98 edition comes after years of having a correct listing in the Thomson's Local directory.

Yesterday Howarth Beds issued a writ in the Blackpool District of the High Court, claiming undisclosed damages for alleged libel. The company maintain that the listing is defamatory and was written maliciously by an employee of Thomson's.

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Blair shows his strength in portrait taken by Snowdon

TONY BLAIR joins a long and distinguished list today with the publication of his official portrait by the Earl of Snowdon.

Eighty-six years after the first Labour Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, was captured for posterity and more than two centuries after Sir Joshua Reynolds painted the first Conservative Prime Minister, the Earl of Bute, Mr Blair has entered history's political picture gallery.

The photograph shows an unsmiling Prime Minister whose face is partly in shadow. It is very similar to the one by Snowdon that was chosen for the front of Labour's election manifesto after voters complained that they had seen too much of Mr Blair's teeth.

Lord Snowdon said yesterday: "I did want to take a serious photograph of him and I thought it was the right thing to do. I just thought that if you look at his face, it's a very strong face and I think it's more interesting when he's concentrating."

He said it was hard to judge whether Mr Blair had been comfortable in front of the camera. "I don't think anybody is, or very few. I think to be photographed is not a terribly nice experience."

The picture was taken at Snowdon's gallery in Launceston Place, London, in a session lasting less than an hour. "He was in a rush," the photographer

Polly Newton on the latest addition to the historic picture gallery of political leadership

said. "He has got rather more important things to do but he went out of his way to be helpful."

Postcard-sized reproductions will be sent free to Blair admirers who write requesting a picture.

Other political figures photographed by Snowdon include Harold Macmillan, Margaret Thatcher and, more recently, John Major.

Charles Saumarez Smith, director of the National Portrait Gallery and the

author of a new book about its collection, said that Mr Blair's choice of photographer was significant.

"Going to Snowdon is the way to create a memorable image, one which has iconographic status, rather than just being a straightforward what the person looks like."

He said that the photograph released on Wednesday of William Hague, the Tory leader, was very conventional. "My sense was that it

was conservative with a small 'c'. It looked like a very high-class studio portrait. We might well acquire it, but it is not the type of image which we think is especially interesting."

"It did look slightly like the type of image which appears in constituency rooms. It has a slightly Eastern European aspect to it."

The Hague picture, like those of his predecessors, is indeed likely to grace hundreds of Tory association walls although there will be a price to pay. A spokesman for Central Office said that larger versions would sell for about £2 and smaller ones for £1.

Former Prime Ministers have sometimes taken risks with their choice of artist. When Baroness Thatcher was at 10 Downing Street, she repeatedly refused to sit for Helmut Newton, who is better known for his controversial images of semi-naked women than his portraits of politicians. He finally persuaded her after she had left office.

The huge, dramatic result hangs in the National Portrait Gallery. Most if not all former Prime Ministers are represented in one form or another in the Palace of Westminster, although there is a ban on any picture or sculpture in the main building of anyone who has been dead for less than ten years. The idea is to give history time to judge who is worthy of a place on its hallowed walls.



The official portrait of Tony Blair. "It's a very strong face," Lord Snowdon said

Hague strategy is right but it won't be enough

William Hague yesterday delivered a speech of which Tony Blair would have been proud, up to a point. Mr Hague's language, as well as his specific proposals, had many echoes of Mr Blair's when he became Labour leader in 1994. However, Mr Hague's proposals on party organisation are a necessary condition for a Tory recovery, but far from a sufficient one. They omitted the other key element in the Blair strategy, the repositioning on policy.

Learning from Labour's successes is merely good sense. Labour took a long time to accept that its defeats were its fault, not the electorate's. John Smith's main weakness as leader was that he never told his party why it had lost. Mr Blair's main strength was to do so, and jolt his party into making the necessary changes.

Like Mr Blair in 1994, Mr Hague did not disguise the scale of the Tory defeat on May 1. His analysis was stark and honest. As he vividly remarked the party is "not much bigger than a large football club". He recognised how the party organises itself is crucial to its credibility. His ideas—creating a single party with a single constitution, establishing a national membership which will have a voice not just in the election of the leader but also in approving the party's policy platform for the election; a new disciplinary structure; and, most symbolic of all, on publishing major donors to the party and no longer accepting foreign donations—are all sensible, indeed overdue. This is not really democratic any more than Labour's new structure is. It increases the power of the national leadership which consults members and seeks their approval, but does not give them a detailed say in policymaking. There are also loose ends about what is foreign and the financial proposals anticipate likely government legislation.

But the Hague strategy is correct, and the party would be mad to reject it. I am sure they will not, since, like Mr Blair, Mr Hague is offering his party no real choice in this

RIDDELL ON POLITICS

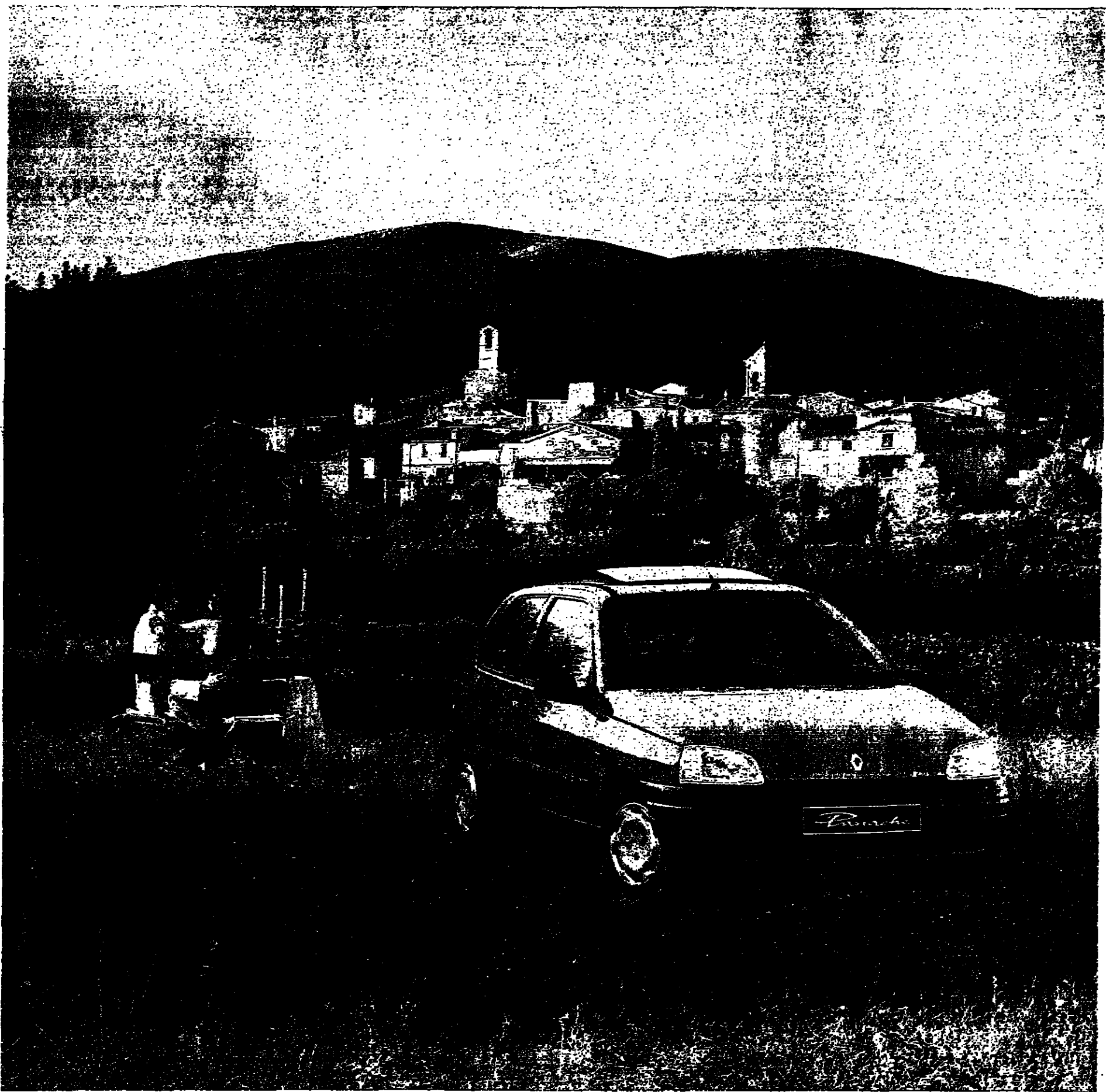
autumn's ballot. He is cannily not only seeking backing for his leadership but also for the principles of reform. That should enable him to push through the detailed proposals over the next year.

The hole in the Hague strategy is policy. It would, of course, be silly, as he recognised yesterday, for the Tories to start setting out their manifesto now, or even detailed policies. That is one of the advantages of opposition. But the party does have to define where it stands in broad terms—on Europe, on reform of the welfare state, the size of the public sector, the extension of choice in education. In contrast to Labour in opposition, Mr Hague said members should "know they are free to think. I want us to have the courage and self-confidence to welcome diversity and debate. I want us to foster an atmosphere of intellectual liberty and renewal." We'll see.

An initial test is the front bench's reaction to government proposals. So far this has been mixed. By chance, just as Mr Hague was speaking, Stephen Dorrell was giving the Tory reply to the government statement on higher education. As some furious Labour leftwingers, and the former Education Secretary and Labour deputy leader Lord Glenamara (Ted Short) argued, David Blunkett is ending the post-war approach of student grants for all. This is inevitable given the rise in student numbers. A re-elected Tory Government would have done much the same. But Mr Dorrell's response was carping and negative, in contrast to the more positive tone of a number of former Tory education ministers.

If the Tories are to look credible, they not only need to reorganise themselves along the lines Mr Hague suggested yesterday, they also have to sound convincing on policy. They do not remotely do so yet.

PETER RIDDELL



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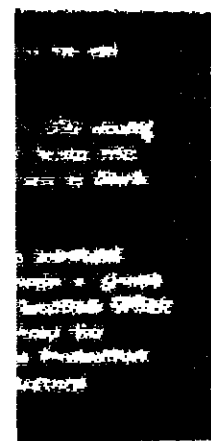


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Times Thursday July 24 1997
Little Councils to regain financial powers



This will make us the envy of the world, says report's youngest voice



Wright teachers' son

BY SIMON DE BRUXELLES

SIMON WRIGHT is remarkably cheerful for a students' union official about to be accused of helping to bury the cherished principle of free higher education for all. As student representative on the Dearing Committee he had a unique responsibility and had to make the "toughest, most soul-searching decisions" of his life. Hardest of all was the question of funding.

MAN IN THE MIDDLE

are working class and from the valleys of South Wales, your prospects of going on to higher education are one eighth those of someone from a middle-class family in the Home Counties. Taken as a whole, the recommendations will give Britain a system of higher education that will be the envy of the world, and which really will be open to all.

return for the benefit they have received from higher education. Across a lifetime, graduates' earnings are 11 to 14 per cent higher than their contemporaries."

Mr Wright, 24, a students' union official with a degree in law and sociology from the University of Wales, Cardiff, was the youngest of the committee's 18 members by a considerable margin. If he felt intimidated by colleagues who included vice-chancellors and distinguished educationalists, he has not admitted it. The report occupied

three or four days a week for more than a year. He sat on three working groups, attended discussion meetings around the country and is satisfied that his views are accurately reflected. "Every recommendation and, in fact, every page of the report reflects the students' view," he said.

"At first it was a vertical learning curve but, although it was hard work, it was an incredible experience. I am someone who was given the opportunity to represent students on a committee that will affect

students, the higher education system and to some extent the country for a number of years to come, and I feel very privileged. I did the best job I could, which involved some of the toughest, most soul-searching decisions I have ever had to take."

It was the committee's strict remit to stay within government spending limits that dictated the direction it took on tuition fees. He said: "It was made clear right at the start that there would be no more money for higher education. My priority was to get the best possible deal for

students within the limits of the committee."

The son of teachers from Bristol, and shortly to start a job in London, Mr Wright is well prepared for the likely reaction from his student contemporaries. He said: "The NUS has a clear policy on funding and I'm sure its views will be expressed loudly and clearly. But anyone taking the issue of funding on its own is missing the broader picture. The report contains 93 recommendations and they have to be seen in their totality."

The 'fixer' whose final deal may come unstuck

SIR RON DEARING resents the label of "fixer" he has acquired after a succession of educational rescue missions. Yesterday's report — his first and last for new political masters — is intended not only as a swansong, but as proof that he has vision.

As if to show that his review of higher education is different, Sir Ron's key recommendation on student grants has been rejected. The 66-year-old former civil servant will not be sorry to have some of the opprobrium lifted from his shoulders, but he is anxious that the issue should not obscure the wider agenda.

Academics still talk wistfully of the Robbins Report, which launched the higher education expansion of the 1960s. A more prescient government would have repeated the exercise before the even steeper growth of the 1980s. The committee's room for manoeuvre was severely limited as a result.

The danger for Sir Ron is that he will be remembered as the man who not only paved the way for the abolition of



The call for change in Sir Ron Dearing's swansong report risks being lost amid disapproval over tuition charges, says John O'Leary

free higher education, but who began to limit access to courses. Such a verdict would be cruel, for the committee had to sanction charges and has seen its carefully crafted compromise overturned.

The inquiry was established to justify charging for higher education and keep the matter out of the general election. Universities need up to £3 billion more by 2000, and no government would find that from the public purse.

But Sir Ron's report is about more than money: it starts from first principles and keeps them in view through 1,700 pages of argument. His aim is to safeguard the quality of higher education, and bring recognition to the undervalued business of teaching.

If he can succeed in this, Sir

Ron's legacy to future generations of students will be greater than introducing tuition fees. It is a big "if", however, depending on a series of far-sighted decisions by universities and Government, as well as a change of attitude from students and their families.

The largely unplanned switch to a system of mass higher education, catering for 30 per cent and perhaps eventually 45 per cent of young people, has been accompanied by an almost perverse emphasis on research, rather than teaching. That is where the money is for universities, and academic priorities have to match.

New qualifications for lecturers, accredited external examiners and financial rewards for good teaching will not come cheaply. And agreement on "threshold standards" for degrees will not come easily.

Without such changes, however, more may mean worse. As Sir Ron implies, some higher education is already poor and many students ill-equipped for its demands. If universities are allowed to cherry-pick from the 93 recommendations, the decline could well accelerate.



Gardner: debt fears "will deter mature students"

How the report affects three on the steps to higher learning

CASE STUDIES

Jim Gardner, 26, has just graduated as a mature student from La Sainte Union College of Higher Education in Southampton with a 2:1 in Politics and American History. (Mark Henderson writes). He owes £1,800 to the Student Loans Company, has a further £1,800 overdraft, and owes £300 to his mother. He had a full grant while at university, and borrowed and worked to make ends meet, including doing a part-time job during

his first year. His parents are divorced, and he is not in contact with his father. His mother earns £11,000 a year. Under Dearing, a student in Mr Gardner's situation would have to take out a loan to pay tuition fees of £1,000 a year. He would keep a full grant, worth £1,755 for a student living outside London and outside the parental home. He would also be able

to draw a loan worth £1,685 (£1,290 if he lived at home). This would shrink to £1,230 (£945) in his final year. Under the Government's response to Dearing, the grant would be phased out and replaced by a loan worth £3,440. Mr Gardner would avoid tuition fees because his family's residual income is less than £16,000. He forecast: "The thought of being in debt for years is going to deter many mature students, especially with children."

Andrew Smith, 25, graduated recently from Newcastle University with a 2:1 in English and religious education. He owes £2,000 to the Student Loans Company and has a £2,500 overdraft. He had a full grant and earned money during the holidays. His twin, Adrian, went through university at the same time. His mother cares full time for his elder sister, who has cerebral palsy, and his father is a civil servant earning £18,000. Under Dearing, Andrew Smith, of Prudhoe, Northumberland, would have taken out a loan to pay tuition fees of £1,000 a year and in the next



academic year have kept his full grant of £1,755 for a student living outside London and away from home. If he lived at home, he would have had a grant of £1,435. He could

also draw a loan worth £1,685 (£1,290 if living at home). This would shrink to £1,230 (£945) in his final year. Under the Government's response to Dearing, students from households with a residual income of more than £16,000, after housing costs, would pay some of their tuition fees under a sliding scale. As Mr Smith's household income is £18,000, the size of his parents' rent or mortgage would determine whether he contributed. His grant would disappear but he could claim a maintenance loan of £3,440 when the new scheme is fully operational in 1999/2000.

David Tan, 20, has just finished his first year at Keele College, Oxford, where he is reading economics and management. He does not get a maintenance grant but he has taken out a student loan of £1,500 and he gets £3,000 a year from his parents to pay for rent, food and books. He also makes about £8,000 a year from a multimedia company he set up with three friends, for which he works in the holidays. His father is a manager of a manufacturing firm, earning about £50,000 a year. He has two older brothers and an elder sister who have all been



through university, and one brother is still studying at Imperial College, London. Under Dearing a student in Mr Tan's position would pay £1,000 in tuition fees because

his family's residual income exceeds £34,000. He would not be affected by the phasing-out of grants, but might be forced to pay Oxford University top-up fees, possibly totalling £1,000, if the college fee that funds the university is cut as proposed. Mr Tan said he thought his parents would have picked up the tab for tuition fees. "I would have taken out the loan to pay them as that works out cheaper, but my parents would have ended up paying it off," he said. "What would really have made a difference is top-up fees. That would have made me think twice."

MISSION STATEMENT

Four fundamental purposes of higher education are given by the Dearing committee:

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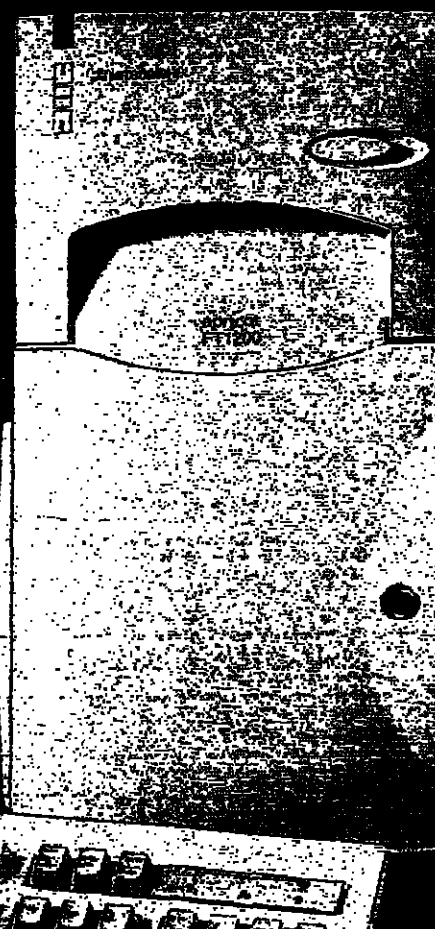
shaping a democratic, civilised and inclusive society.

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Berisha quits but vows to stay in Albanian politics

BY MICHAEL BINYON, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

MORE than two weeks after his landslide defeat in the Albanian general election, President Berisha resigned yesterday.

In a letter to the new legislature, which was meeting for the first time, he announced his "irrevocable resignation" as head of state, but said he would continue to take part in parliamentary life.

His departure came as international pressure grew on him to accept the defeat of his Government by the opposition Socialist Party. The news was greeted with celebratory gunfire in Tirana and the southern port of Vlore and neighbouring towns where the revolt against his Government began.

Mr Berisha blamed his downfall on the fraudulent

pyramid schemes in which more than half the country invested and which left thousands destitute. Describing it, with some understatement, as a "negative phenomenon of our governing", he accused former Communists of exploiting the issue and using it as a pretext to foment rebellion.

With strong clan support from the north of Albania, Mr Berisha, 55, a former heart surgeon, made it clear that he was not retiring from politics. He said Albanians would have a chance to weigh up the balance between the five years of democracy — meaning his own rule — and the five months of rebellion.

His successor is expected to be Rexhep Mejdani, 52, the general secretary of the Socialist Party. The Socialists won 118 of the parliament's 155

seats, leaving Mr Berisha's Democrats with only 24.

Mr Berisha, a fluent English-speaker, was initially given warm support by the West, which was impressed by Albania's market reforms. But his rule was marred by widespread accusations of fraud and his reliance on secret police.

Three years ago, Albania had one of the highest growth rates in Europe. But criminal organisations and mafia gangs flourished and corruption was widespread. The suspected links between some of the pyramid scheme bosses and the Democratic Party led to demonstrations after the organisers fled and thousands were left bankrupt. More than 30 people were killed in subsequent rioting and looting.



Employees of the Museum of Monuments, which is housed in the Chaillot Palace in Paris, inspect damage caused by Tuesday night's fire

Archives survive £5m Paris fire

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN PARIS

VALUABLE collections of cinematic and architectural monuments escaped largely unscathed when fire swept across the roof of the vast Chaillot Palace near the Eiffel Tower, causing an estimated £5 million damage, museum officials said yesterday.

The spectacular fire destroyed at least 43,000 sq ft of roof before it was finally brought under control in the early hours of yesterday by more than 200 firefighters from around Paris. Two firemen were slightly injured battling the blaze.

The damaged wing of the white stone palace, which was undergoing renovation to the roof near where the fire broke out on Tuesday night, contains the Cinema Museum, housing 30,000 films as well as props, posters, costumes and other cinema artefacts, and the Museum of Monuments, detailing the architectural history of France's most celebrated buildings.

Guy Cogeval, the museum's director, said that despite some water and smoke damage the impact on the collections was "relatively limited".

Initial evidence suggested the fire was accidental. A series of detonations heard when it started may have been caused by acetylene lamps left

by workmen, exploding glass or by bottled chemicals in the museum igniting, a spokesman for the Paris fire department said.

The monuments museum includes plans and models of such important buildings as Notre-Dame cathedral in Paris and the cathedral at Chartres.

Catherine Trautmann, the Minister for Culture, suggested that the fire may have been accidentally started by workmen and had apparently been smouldering for several hours, explaining the scale of the blaze.

"An investigation is under way. It appears there was soldering work being done during the day," Mme Trautmann said.

About one hundred casts of Gothic religious sculptures were damaged by flooding from firefighters' hoses, and parts of the two collections were removed to safety yesterday to avoid falling debris. By good luck, many of the more valuable pieces from the monuments collection had been rehoused in recent weeks, prior to a reorganisation of the museum.

"We feared there had been serious damage, but in the end the structure held together," M Cogeval said.

Gingrich move to quell rebellion

FROM TOM RHODES IN WASHINGTON

NEW! GINGRICH made a dramatic attempt to reassert his authority on Capitol Hill yesterday, deflecting the attacks of rebels who had attempted to topple him as House Speaker and insisting that he was still in charge.

Republicans at a closed caucus meeting said he had been cheered three or four times and given thunderous applause after a speech designed to unite a fractured party in the House of Representatives.

Mark Foley, a Florida congressman, described the botched coup attempt as an embarrassment but said the party expected no immediate changes in leadership.

Mr Gingrich outlined that he is the Speaker, that there is a single line of authority and he is it. "We welcome him back," Mr Foley said.

Mr Gingrich had already signalled that he wants no changes to the Republican hierarchy in the House, despite concerns over Dick

Armey, the majority leader, Tom DeLay, the Republican whip, and John Boehner, the conference chairman, who are thought to have been behind the coup attempt.

None of the men would comment after yesterday's meeting, but they were expected to make statements at another session scheduled for last night. However, neither silence nor denials are likely to appease Gingrich's loyalists who were calling for accounts of their part in the coup.

"They are always preaching to us about teamwork and working together, and it's very apparent they have not been doing that themselves," said Ray LaHood, a Republican congressman from Illinois.

Those close to Mr Gingrich believe internecine fighting will prevent any further challenge to his authority before deals are struck with the White House on a balanced budget plan. Aides said that might change after the August recess.

Yeltsin challenged

FROM ROBIN LODGE IN MOSCOW

RUSSIAN opposition leaders said yesterday that they were confident they could over-ride President Yeltsin's veto of a controversial Bill aimed at limiting the activities of religious minorities in Russia.

Mr Yeltsin announced late on Tuesday night that he would not sign the Bill despite overwhelming approval by both houses of parliament.

He said it had been a difficult decision, "but many articles in the Bill infringe the basic rights and freedoms of the citizen, establish inequality of different confessions, and

contradict Russia's international obligations." The President proposed a list of amendments that would have limited the rights of groups such as Baptists, Mormons and Pentecostals.

Communist Party leaders in the state Duma said that his decision showed Russia's interests were being trampled underfoot by the West.

"Good health! Mr Yeltsin said yesterday that his heart 'works like a clock'. On holiday in central Russia, he said, 'I feel well and I am having a good rest'." (Reuters)

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Red tape tripped up SAS in Bosnia

Legal delays and buck-passing let war crime suspects get away

BY MICHAEL BINTON
DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

BRITISH forces in Bosnia came within minutes of seizing three indicted war criminals last March, but the snatch operation was called off because insecure communications gave the game away.

A British army unit, with SAS back-up, went into Prijedor on the morning of March 14 to arrest Siro Drljaca and Milan Kovacevic, the police chief and hospital director who were SAS targets two weeks ago. Drljaca, commander of the notorious Omarska concentration camp, was killed in a shootout at the second arrest attempt. The team also had orders to arrest Milomir Stakic, the Mayor of Prijedor — who subsequently went to ground and was not picked up two weeks ago.

The abortive operation in March tipped off the three men that they were wanted, and put them on alert. According to sources who have spoken to *The Times* on condition of anonymity, this was why Drljaca was so quick to draw a gun and shoot as soon as the SAS approached. His bodyguards and Serb militia had cracked the communications codes used by three investigators from the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, who spent two days telephoning The Hague to overcome legal and bureaucratic delays.

From the start, the operation was hampered by the reluctance of the Stabilisation Force (SFOR) to go beyond the restricted conditions authorising troops to arrest war-crime suspects. There was clear reluctance among the allies, especially by John Major's Government, to risk a shootout with armed Serb police and bodyguards. The operation was aborted days before Mr Major announced the general election in Britain. It remained a secret until details emerged yesterday.

The cumbersome legal procedure also meant that it took the international tribunal in The Hague two days to issue the full indictments. These had to be smuggled from Croatia across the Bosnian border in a British Land Rover. At midnight to avoid falling into the hands of the Serb police, on two occasions a senior American prosecutor flew directly to Bosnia at an hour's notice to try to persuade the British commander to authorise the arrests.

As a result of the failed snatch, British and American military planners made sure that they had top political authority and that all decisions could be executed within minutes during the second



attempt immediately after the Madrid Nato summit.

The March operation came after mounting political pressure, especially by the American Government, to start arresting war-crime suspects. In January an investigation team, with a British military escort, began seeking evidence of atrocities in the British sector of Bosnia, visiting the site of the Omarska camp, ruined Muslim villages and places where corpses of civilians were being exhumed.

It took the international tribunal in The Hague two days to issue the full indictments

from mass graves. The investigators were accompanied by a Swedish lawyer, two Swedish police and a British police officer. They toured round in SFOR patrol vehicles, and regularly went to Prijedor, looking for evidence against the three men. But the Bosnian Serbs were deeply suspicious, tipped off by the insecure telephone network, armed Serbs appeared suddenly at most sites that the investigators visited.

By March 11 the team was ready to move against the three men. The question then was: who would make the arrests? Theoretically, this should have been left to the



Drljaca: quick to draw gun against the SAS

international police task force in Bosnia, but it declined. Lieutenant-General Roddy Cordy-Simpson, the British Sfor commander in Sarajevo, was sympathetic, but Major-General Webb Carter, commanding the British sector from Banja Luka, needed specific authorisation.

For most of the day urgent cables went back and forth, from The Hague to Banja Luka to the small military team escorting the investigators. Sfor demanded delivery of the full indictments — because the full charges had to be made available immediately to defence lawyers. The bulky sheaf of papers could not be faxed. So eventually an official flew at midnight to Croatia, and on the motorway near the Bosnian border handed over the documents to the military escort team in a marked Sfor patrol Land Rover. The papers were concealed in the seat.

"D-Day" was planned for March 13. Surveillance operations had established that Drljaca went for coffee every morning at 10.30. But there was a delay. A lengthy chain of specific authorisations had to be agreed: from The Hague criminal tribunal to Nato headquarters, which in turn had to inform Sfor and also the authorities in Republika Srpska. Sfor again stalled. By the evening, the military escort spotted two suspects in Prijedor. Not till 2am did they get clearance to arrest them.

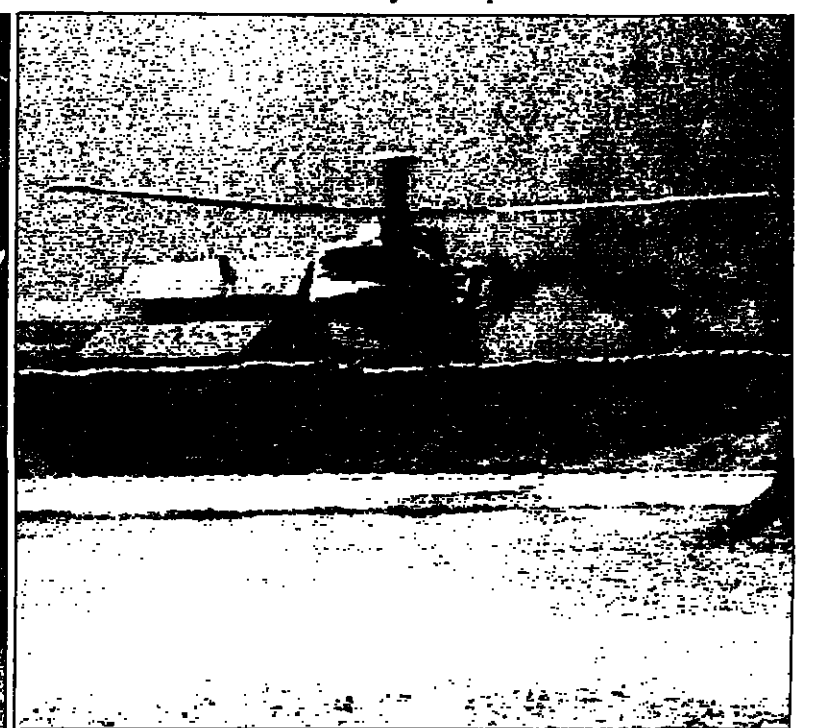
The plan called for military back-up. An SAS team stood by, ready to come in at five minutes' notice if trouble broke out. They had three Lynx Mk1 helicopters to bring in the forces and to whisk the suspects out of Bosnia as soon as they were arrested.

The final decisions were left to the small military escort. The priority was to avoid a shootout — and if trouble started, the investigators from The Hague were to be rushed out as fast as possible to Banja Luka. "Tango" was the call sign to bring in the SAS if things went wrong.

At the last minute, the plan was called off. The suspects were clearly alerted: they were closely accompanied by armed troops and bodyguards. "It was too risky," a source told *The Times*. And if shooting started, the Serb troops would move immediately against the nearest Sfor base, only two minutes away. The SAS, investigators and military escort melted away. And so, when President Clinton and Tony Blair discussed a new snatch operation over a midnight beer in Madrid, they decided that the next time there would be no hold-ups, argument or political buck-passing.



The British escort team enters Prijedor on the morning of the proposed snatch as, below left, two troops wait at the roadside to receive the indictments and, right, a Lynx helicopter stands by to bring in the SAS which was to whisk away the suspects after their arrest



Serb aid warning

FROM AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE
IN BRUSSELS

A TWO-DAY international donor conference on Bosnia opened here yesterday with a clear warning to the Serbs that they may be denied aid because of their failure to hand over indicted war-crime suspects.

Hans van den Broek, a European Commissioner and the conference chairman, emphasised that aid to parties who "oppose and frustrate" the goals of postwar reconciliation in Bosnia-Herzegovina "cannot be justified".

The European Union, which is co-chairing the conference with the World Bank, has suspended all non-humanitarian aid to the Serb Republic in Bosnia on the ground that its leaders have

failed to send their former leader, Radovan Karadzic, to face war-crimes charges. The EU has said that reconstruction aid will not resume while war-crime suspects continue to dominate political and economic activity in Republika Srpska. Organisers of the conference hope to raise \$1.4 billion (£850 million) in aid to stimulate the economy.

Mr van den Broek said that he expected to receive indications from donors "for next year's needs totalling some \$1.1 billion".

Under the US-brokered Dayton peace accords which ended Bosnia's conflict in December 1995, the parties to the conflict pledged to hand over those indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia for trial in The Hague.

Milosevic sworn in amid bitter protests

FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS IN BELGRADE

SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC was sworn in yesterday as President of the Yugoslav Federation after thousands of protesters bombarded his car with stones and fought with police sent in to quash the demonstrations.

During his inaugural speech in the federal parliament, he promised "peace, progress and prosperity" during his four-year term as head of the federation, comprising Serbia and tiny Montenegro. True to his neo-communist style, he criticised independent media — whom he has been careful to keep under tight rein during his decade in power — as being under foreign "financial, political and moral influence". As he spoke, thousands of opponents gathered on the streets of Belgrade but police blockades prevented them reaching parliament.

However, more than 1,000 demonstrators, chanting "Red hands" — the battle cry of Mr Milosevic's opponents — did manage to reach a park just across from parliament. They bombarded his car with stones and other improvised missiles as he left the building. The protest was called by the independent university students' union. At least two

people were arrested and one protester was injured as police clubbed demonstrators, an independent television station reported.

Up to 300 of his supporters, bussed in from Belgrade suburbs, were allowed on to the steps of parliament. They carried his portraits and chanted: "Slobo, Slobo, Yugoslavia, Yugoslavia".

Presidential elections in Serbia to choose a successor to Mr Milosevic will be held on September 21. Mr Milosevic, who served as Serbia's President, was elected President of the Yugoslav Federation on July 15 in a vote which opposition parties said was illegal.

The federal presidency is largely ceremonial, but many believe Mr Milosevic will try to change the constitution to reflect the powers he has amassed as the most influential politician in Yugoslavia.

□ Election call: The Montenegrin parliament has called presidential elections for October 5, almost three months before the mandate of President Bulatovic expires. Mr Bulatovic, who enjoys Serbia's support, had wanted early parliamentary elections instead to resolve a rift with Milo Djukanovic, the Prime Minister. (Reuters)

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- Reduction in administrative expense ratio to 0.66 compared to 0.74 per £100 of mean assets at 30 June 1996.
- Assets now £14.6 billion — up by 13.6% compared to 30 June 1996.
- Net lending of £794 million representing an estimated share of the UK net mortgage market of 7% — around 2.5 times Northern Rock's expected "natural" share.
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Interest receivable	470.0	468.8	827.7
Interest payable	(137.5)	(288.2)	(567.3)
Net interest receivable	332.5	180.6	260.4
Other income & charges	18.7	22.3	36.1
Total income	351.2	202.9	296.5
Administrative expenses - recurring	(47.0)	(45.0)	(91.5)
- non-recurring conversion costs	(9.4)	-	(10.3)
- non-recurring other costs	(24.8)	-	-
Provisions for bad and doubtful debts	(8.2)	(6.7)	(17.1)
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	62.8	86.0	147.2
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(18.5)	(29.0)	(53.9)
Profit for the period	44.3	57.0	93.3
Total Assets	14,648.8	12,846.5	13,717.9
Gross lending	1,240	1,401	2,373
Net lending	794	1,114	1,558
Net retail receipts	531	302	584
Net non-retail receipts	197	824	1,000

Notes: There have been no recognised gains or losses other than the profit for the periods under review.

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Death row's cause célèbre marries on eve of execution



Urs: four-year fight

FROM TOM RHODES
IN WASHINGTON

A CONVICTED murderer in Virginia yesterday married a volunteer legal assistant hours before he was expected to be executed in one of the most contentious capital cases in the state's history.

Joseph O'Dell and Lori Urs, the woman who has fought for four years to prove his innocence, held a short afternoon wedding ceremony in a room next to the death chamber at Greensville Correctional Centre where he was later expected to face a lethal injection last night (2am British time).

Despite pleas for clemency from the Pope, the Italian Government

and Mother Teresa, authorities were last night preparing to carry out the sentence as defence lawyers made a final appeal to the Supreme Court.

After exchanging marriage vows, the couple were permitted a one-hour meeting with no physical contact before O'Dell was led back to his cell on death row. There would be no conjugal rights and no further contact, a prison official said.

O'Dell was arrested after leaving bloodsoaked clothes at a girlfriend's house.

However, since his conviction for the 1983 rape and murder of Helen Scharner in Virginia, his supporters have questioned DNA testing in the case which suggested that blood on his jacket belonged to Scharner.

Despite having no ties to Italy, O'Dell has capitalised on Italian opposition to the death penalty, sending regular Internet messages to newspapers in Rome and Milan from his prison cell.

As a result, the case has become a cause célèbre, prompting both the Pope and Romano Prodi, the Italian Prime Minister, to intervene on his behalf. Delegations from the Italian parliament have been sent to Virginia to demand a stay of execution and the Vatican's television station continued to call for mercy yesterday.

Signor Prodi, during several recent meetings with President Clinton, is said to have avoided all talk of Nato expansion and Bosnia and instead lobbied strenuously for a

commuted sentence. The convicted prisoner has been made an honorary citizen of Palermo, the Sicilian capital, and authorities there have discussed the possibility of flying his body to the city on an Italian Air Force plane.

Gail Lee, the victim's sister, said that the overwhelming support for O'Dell had been particularly hard for her family.

"By listening just to one side of the case, the Italians have in essence said to my family, 'You are worthless. Helen's life didn't matter,'" Ms Lee said.

Opponents of the death penalty in the United States have seized on the case as a further symbol of the pitfalls inherent in the system of

capital punishment. O'Dell is represented by lawyers and public relations agencies in Washington and New York and leading abolitionists have flocked to his cause.

Sister Helen Prejean, the author of *Dead Man Walking*, the best-selling book which was later made into a film starring Susan Sarandon and Sean Penn, has become his spiritual adviser, while Clive Stafford Smith, a British lawyer based in Louisiana who specialises in contesting capital sentences, has also been called in to argue on his behalf.

"It is quite clear to us that there are numerous discrepancies in this case and it highlights exactly the problems of having a death penalty," said Mr Stafford Smith.



O'Dell: plea from Pope

Collapse of dyke forces Germans to flee

FROM DEBORAH COLCUTT
IN FRANKFURT

ONE of the sodden dykes holding back the torrential Oder river in eastern Germany finally burst yesterday, flooding low-lying villages and forcing residents to evacuate their homes.

Not everyone in the state of Brandenburg went quietly, and police had to forcibly remove about 50 people who had barricaded themselves inside their homes for fear of being looted.

More than 2,300 people had to be evacuated after the river breached the dyke after days of heavy rain, leading to rising flood waters pouring into the region on the German-Polish border. The 100-mile long dyke burst in two places after currents weakened the numerous sandbag defences that had kept the water at bay since last week. One of the breaches was 300ft long, Jürgen Dollas, a police spokesman, said.

One of the areas flooded was near the town of Aurich, about eight miles south of Frankfurt an der Oder, and Ratzdorf, from where 800 residents were evacuated early yesterday. About 40,000 livestock animals were transported out of the region as cellars and low-lying streets in Frank-

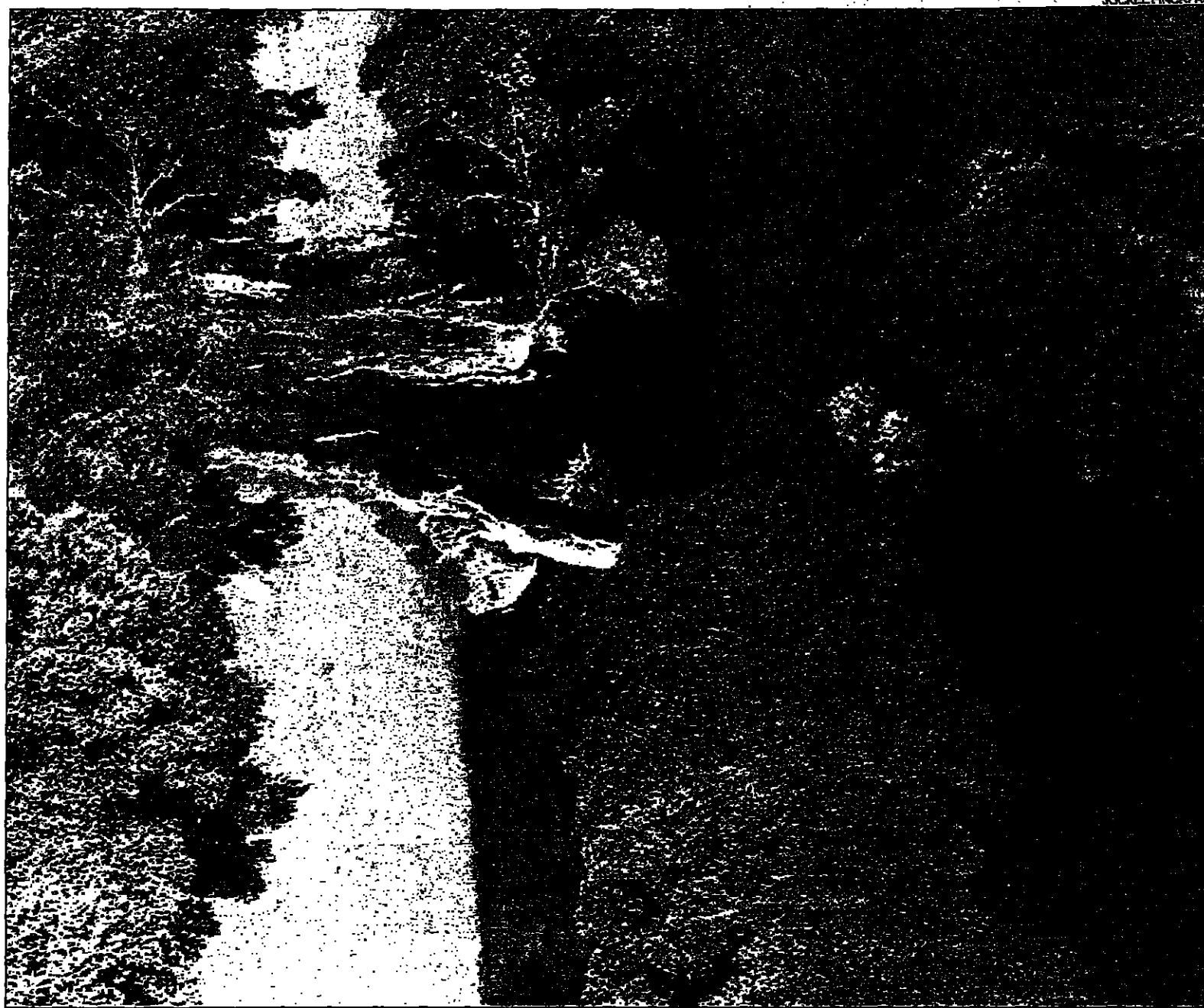
furt and surrounding villages were inundated.

In Frankfurt yesterday flood waters surged above the 1930 record level. Although the weather remained sunny, flood waters rose in several neighbouring villages and more rain is forecast for today.

More than 35,000 police, firefighters, soldiers and volunteers have been working around the clock to plug gaps in the dykes. So far they have been able to control the worst of the torrent, in contrast to neighbouring Poland and the Czech Republic where 128 people have died and thousands of farmers face financial ruin in the worst floods this century.

President Kwasniewski visited the Polish side of the Oder yesterday. He met Wolfgang Pohl, the Mayor of Frankfurt an der Oder, on a bridge linking the two countries to discuss rescue efforts.

In the Czech Republic, the Government has pledged to help those whose livelihoods have been ruined by the unseasonal heavy rains that have been battering the region for the past fortnight. Flood waters have damaged more than 12,000 homes in 500



Flood waters from the Oder pour through a broken dyke into eastern Germany where more than 2,000 people have been evacuated

towns and villages and cut road, rail and telecommunications as well as swamping valuable crop land.

In Germany, where Helmut Kohl, the German Chancellor, paid a visit to the stricken area this week, the Government pledged aid and low-interest loans to repair the flood dam-

age which, according to some insurers, will cost hundreds of millions of marks. The eventual cost will only be known when water levels subside. Offers of help for the victims have been pouring in from all over Germany.

In the worst-hit areas in Poland and the Czech Repub-

lic there is now a serious threat of diseases because many sewers have broken and flood waters are contaminated with rotting food and animal carcasses.

A German firm in Saxony-Anhalt said it would deliver 105,000 gallons of mineral water to the Wroclaw region of

Poland today and hopes to be able to help out in the Czech Republic too.

Marek Sobczak, a flood crisis official in Poland, said the latest flood wave would soon reach the southwestern city of Opole and would probably later inundate the residential estate of Zacisze in

Wroclaw, further north. But he said there would be no repeat of the earlier calamity that flooded Opole and much of Wroclaw in up to 6 ft of water.

"We should not expect another catastrophe on the same scale as early this month," Mr Sobczak said.

US puts foot down for no-hands driving

FROM GILES WHITTELL
IN LOS ANGELES

NO HANDS. No feet. Not even any eyes. On one of America's first stretches of fully automated highway, scheduled to open in 2002, human driver input is positively discouraged.

At a demonstration of the 7.6-mile stretch of interstate highway east of San Diego, a bus driver relinquished all control of his vehicle to an onboard computer and several thousand magnets embedded in the tarmac. The bus promptly swerved to avoid a traffic cone. Such are the wonders of 21st-century driving technology to which Congress hopes drivers will entrust their lives as congestion mounts and land for new road building runs out.

The demonstration on a two-lane expressway that was closed to non-computerised traffic featured cars with



Hung Pham, of Honda USA, shows off his hands-free driving technique

radar sensors and rear-view video cameras, and magnetic "nails" at 4ft intervals on each side of each lane. Using a navigation system developed by Honda, the vehicles checked their position in relation to the magnets and each other every few seconds. It

was, one engineer involved said proudly, "really dull. It's really exciting for about the first 15 seconds, then it's like driving with a chauffeur." No-hands driving on automated highways will allow cars to move faster, safer and more economically than the current

system of relying on weary and irritable humans, according to the National Automated Highway System Consortium. The consortium, which includes General Motors and several universities among its members, won a \$200 million (£119 million) government re-

search contract as part of the 1991 Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (also known as Ice Tea).

The site of America's first public automated road has not yet been chosen: nor has the exact technology. The computerisation of American driving appears inevitable, however: while the know-how exists to drive long lines of cars fast and safely only a few feet apart, studies show that 90 per cent of American road accidents are caused by human error.

Equipping a road with magnets and radar reflectors can cost as little as \$10,000 a mile instead of the millions a mile of new road would cost, a consortium spokesman said. On-board computers and cameras will add hundreds of dollars to the price of a car. The environmental benefits of the new system are said to come from sitting in your fellow driver's slipstream.

States block Klan's plan to collect litter

BY TOM RHODES

A GROWING number of states are taking legal action to prevent the Ku Klux Klan from taking part in a nationwide anti-litter programme.

The Adopt-a-Highway programme, started ten years ago in Texas, has been a useful means by which local authorities in America can save money. Members are required to pick up rubbish along their adopted stretch of road while the state, in turn, provides litter bags and orange safety vests to volunteers.

But now Klan members in Florida are threatening to sue the state if they are unable to "adopt" a stretch of motorway near Deltona, while officials in Missouri and Texas have taken cases to federal court to block the racist organisation from what is seen as a pre-

rogative of local communities. Four years ago, the Klan adopted Highway 65 near Harrison, Arkansas, the national headquarters of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Since then, eight roadside signs recognising the group's contribution have been replaced because of vandalism.

Although the states argue that the Klan sends entirely the "wrong message" and should be barred from the programme, the organisation argues it wants to be granted the same status as other civic or fraternal groups: to be a part of the local community.

"Really, we're just like the Lions or the Elks. We want our good works to be visible," said Jeff Coleman, the Grand Wizard of the Royal Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Florida.

Steffi Graf said in an interview a few years ago that she was a firm believer, prayed regularly before important tournaments and often accompanied her father to their local church in Brühl, in south-western Germany, where the Grafs have a family villa.

When 18, she was invited to the Vatican with her younger brother, Michael, for a private, half-hour audience with the Pope. At the time, she was unable to play tennis because of an injury and was reported to have been encouraged by the Pope's words.

Ten years on, she is again unable to compete in tournaments because of a knee injury many fear could prevent her playing professionally again.

Since her father's tax evasion conviction, her main sponsors, Opel, BASF and Dunlop, have dropped her. A £4 million contract with Adidas runs out this year and will not be renewed.

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Macpherson: nude pictures stolen

Model in 'toy boy' claim

FROM GILES WHITTELL IN LOS ANGELES

ELLE MACPHERSON, the Australian fashion model, is suing the lawyer of a client accused of stealing nude pictures of her and threatening to publish them on the Internet.

The photographs were taken from her Los Angeles home last month along with jewellery, cash and blank cheques. Two men, who later demanded \$60,000 (£36,500) for not publishing the pictures, were arrested by undercover police when they turned up at a rendezvous to collect the money. Michael Mischler, 29, and Ryan Holt, 26, have been charged with burglary and extortion.

Mr Mischler's lawyer has said his client cannot be guilty of burglary as he claims he was an invited guest of Ms Macpherson on the night in question and that she treated him as a "toy boy".

Ms Macpherson denied ever meeting Mr Mischler and told a press conference on Tuesday that she is suing his lawyer, Lawrence Young, for defamation.

Liberia warlord wins 'vote for peace' election

By SAM KILEY, AFRICA CORRESPONDENT

CHARLES TAYLOR, the Liberian warlord, yesterday won through the ballot box the power he had tried to take by force. He received more than 70 per cent of the vote in an election aimed at ending seven years of civil war.

Mr Taylor, 49, who sparked the war when he invaded Liberia from neighbouring Ivory Coast in December 1989, inherited a country on which he inflicted drug-using child soldiers. Liberia's war has cost 150,000 lives and forced more than half the 2.5 million population from their homes. But its most frightening legacy is the tens of thousands of young fighters whose traumatic and bizarre war experiences have left many deeply troubled.

Human rights groups have given warnings that democracy in Liberia will have to be matched with intensive efforts to rehabilitate the child soldiers.

A West African peacekeeping force led by Nigerian troops fanned out across Liberia — sub-Saharan Africa's first independent nation, founded by freed American slaves in 1847 — to ensure that the polls were not disrupted.

About 500 electoral observers said yesterday that the elections had been "free and fair" although many illiterate voters needed help to fill out their ballot papers. The turnout was overwhelming — 600,000 of the 700,000 registered voters took part in what was seen as an "election for peace".

Mr Taylor's nearest rival,

Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, won just over 9 per cent of the vote and after initially suggesting that the polls had been rigged, promised to mount a vigorous parliamentary opposition to his All Liberian Coalition Party.

Mr Taylor's success was being ascribed to two factors. International observers said many Liberians feared that if he failed to win at the polls, he would return to war. He also won over supporters by issuing an apology to the nation for the war when he cast his ballot last Saturday. "Taylor came across as the only person who would be strong enough to untie the factions," one European diplomat said.

Economist, the West African peacekeeping force, will continue to oversee the disarmament of Liberia's many factions as part of a peace agreement — the fourteenth since 1990 — which led to the polls. Foreign aid groups have



Taylor received more than 70 per cent of vote

begun trying to reintegrate child soldiers into society, but as one commented yesterday: "It's difficult to maintain discipline in a classroom if half the kids are killers and have known absolute power."

Further signs of discord were reported by Liberia's vigorous press, which said that many members of the Krahn ethnic group in the former government army were worried that they would be purged after the victory of their former enemies.

Furthermore, al-Haji Kromah, a warlord who fought against Mr Taylor, claimed that there had been serious irregularities in the elections.

"This was no election," said Mr Kromah, who was formerly an ally of Mr Taylor. "The elections that we see here are marred with numerous things: some very illogical, some directly offensive to the election proceedings. All combine to show that we are making a big mockery of democracy and this result is totally unacceptable," he said.

□ **Bamako:** The ruling Alliance for Democracy (Adema) in Mali swept elections which were boycotted by most opposition parties, the electoral commission announced.

Based on returns from 50 of Mali's 55 electoral districts, Adema won 110 of the 147 legislative seats contested in the vote on Sunday, while moderate opposition parties won five, the national electoral commission said. Turnout was 12 per cent in Bamako, the capital, and 22 per cent elsewhere. (AFP)



Cyndi Lauper, whose hits include *Girls Just Want to Have Fun*, performing at New York's Radio City Music Hall. She told the audience she is expecting a boy

West's bid to cut child labour backfires

FROM CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN DELHI

INTERNATIONAL efforts to save Indian children from toiling on carpet looms are threatening to become a disaster for the people they are meant to help.

The centuries-old hand-made rug industry, providing vital income to some of the world's poorest people, is suffering because of well-intentioned but often misguided foreign intervention.

Indian rugs — as well as those from Pakistan and Nepal — are becoming stigmatised because of the belief that they are produced by young, forced labour. Almost every rug made in South Asia has an element of child labour in it, but most child weavers work for their parents on small family looms set into the mud floors of their village huts.

There is little choice for poor children but to work: if they were not on looms they would be down mines, in glass or fireworks factories, at garage workshops, stone quarries and brick kilns, or producing *bidis* (thin cigarettes) and matches in dangerous conditions.

The biggest impact on the carpet industry has come from a project called Rugmark, under which carpets supposedly free of child labour are specially labelled. The scheme, relying on inspectors, is mainly to reassure Western buyers, but is nearly impossible to enforce.

Rugmark is backed by Unicef and a number of prominent foreign charities.

Mbeki 'rides gravy plane'

FROM INIGO GILMORE IN JOHANNESBURG

JUST as the "gravy train" furore over high salaries seemed to have subsided, South Africa's political elite is being accused of upgrading — to the "gravy plane".

Opposition politicians have expressed outrage over next week's exodus of Thabo Mbeki, the Deputy President, ten Cabinet ministers, two deputies and more than 100 officials on a mass junket to Washington, where they will be indulged by Al Gore, the Vice-President, and other American counterparts: all of whom they last saw only five months ago.

The mass decampment is occasioned by what officials called the fourth half-yearly meeting of the US-South Africa binational commission, co-

chaired by Mr Mbeki and Mr Gore. But on closer inspection it is, in fact, the fifth meeting, and what the ministers of housing, water affairs, agriculture and labour, among others, will be up to when the only major item on the agenda is setting up a committee to deal with defence is anyone's guess.

Tony Leon, the opposition Democratic Party leader, is furious. "I think there is a great tendency [in the Government] to fly overseas rather than tackle problems at home," he said. "It adds excitement to the job, no doubt."

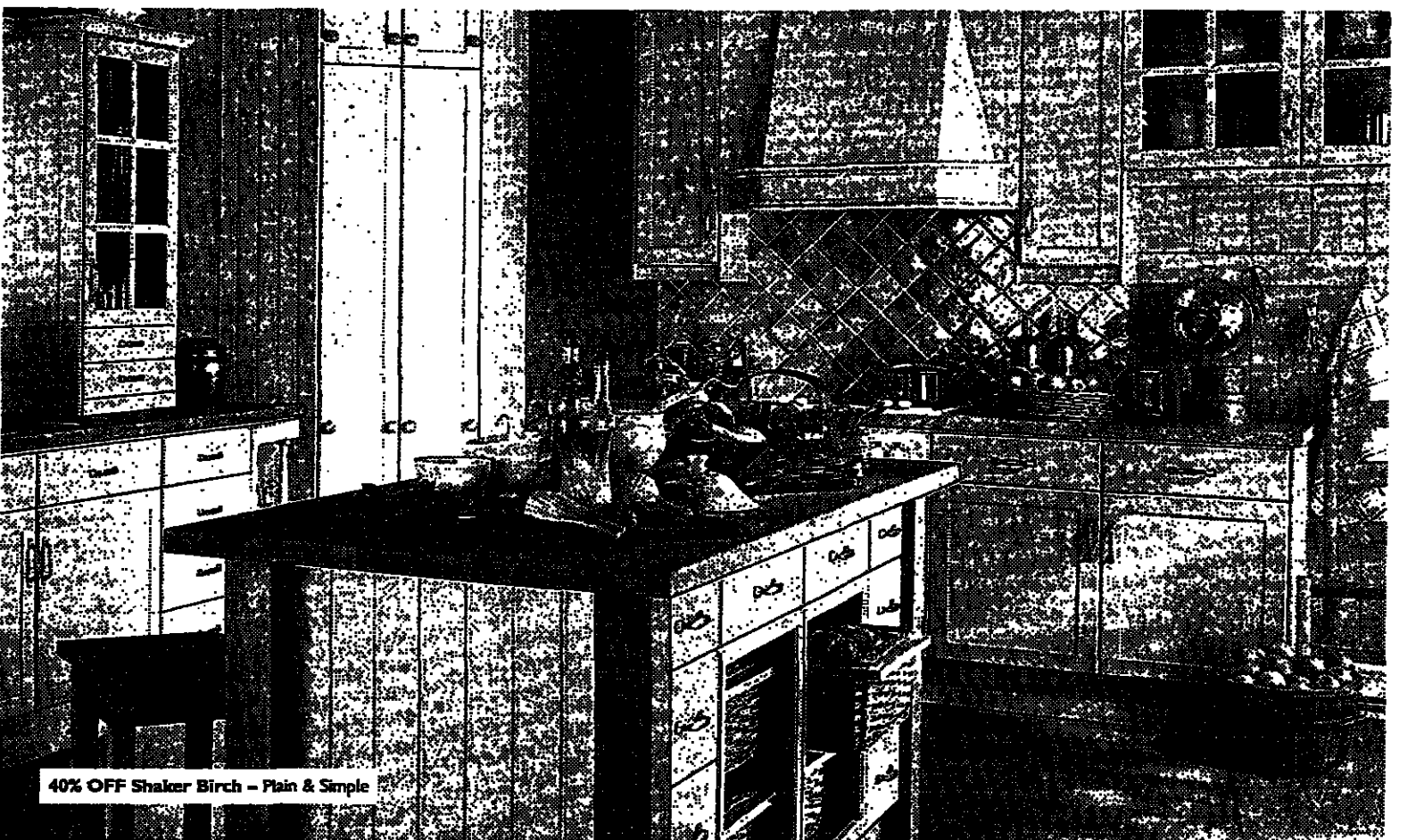
It was excitement engendered by South Africa's participation in the Atlanta Olympics that led several ministers

and their officials to swap briefcases for sun hats, and there is concern that this may have started a trend.

The big pay packages and lucrative perks accorded to the new political elite prompted Archbishop Desmond Tutu to accuse senior politicians and others of stopping the gravy train "just long enough to get on it". Mr Mbeki has personally been linked to several exorbitant functions.

Clearly President Mandela's call for his colleagues to tighten their belts has been ignored. A conservative estimate of the travel and five-star hotel bills for the latest big-spend trip exceeds £250,000. Ministers will also have chauffeur-driven cars at their disposal.

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Dr Thomas Stuttford on the benefits of wearing sports shoes; patterns of weight gain; life after the menopause; male infertility; and the risks of taking steroids

Trainers can keep your feet healthy

Thirty years ago a foreign correspondent, newly appointed to London, was told by his news editor that he could determine all he needed to know about a male Briton's character and class by looking at his shoes and socks.

Now that Britain is becoming a classless society his successors would find it difficult to label a man after a glance at his feet. Trainers are now universally accepted informal wear for younger people of both sexes and all backgrounds. In most traditional professions trainers would still be viewed with disdain by senior colleagues at work, but they are accepted in advertising, television and any job where a uniform appearance is of less importance than comfort.

The best trainers provide varying levels of air cushioning in the sole, which protects joints from the repetitive jarring which can lead to arthritis. They offer support to the ankle but their flexible, air-permeable uppers also allow ventilation so that the skin between the toes does not become soggy and a haven for fungi. The inside of trainers can be readily sprayed with a fungicide such as Daktarin, which keeps athlete's foot at bay.

The support a trainer offers to the three arches of the foot, as well as to the ankle, should reduce the incidence of one of the most tiresome of foot conditions — plantar fasciitis. The plantar fascia is a thick layer of fibrous connective tissue which lies beneath the skin and is attached to the heel bone at one end and, after running under the longitudinal arch of the sole of the foot, to the base of the toes at the other. In plantar fasciitis the fascia under the heel becomes inflamed and painful.

Dishan Singh, senior lecturer of the Foot and Ankle Unit of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore, west London, together with John Angel, a consultant orthopaedic surgeon at the hospital, Professor George Bentley, also from Stanmore, and Professor Saul Trevino, of Houston, Texas, have recently reviewed the diagnosis and treatment of plantar fasciitis in the *British Medical Journal*.

Doctors see so many cases of plantar fasciitis, the most common cause of heel pain, that they tend to assume that everyone with a painful heel suffers from it. The condition can be confused with Reiter's Syndrome, a sexually transmitted complaint, ankylosing spondylitis, a stress fracture of the heel bone, an infection of the bone, damage to the nerves leading to the foot or, in older people, Paget's Disease or tumours.

'They support the three arches of the foot and ankle'

A patient with plantar fasciitis will notice an increasingly severe pain under their heel bone. The pain is worst in the morning, so that when the sufferer gets out of bed he has to limp. Provided that he does not do anything too vigorous, the pain soon lessens. But it returns with a vengeance if he jogs, plays tennis or cricket, goes hiking or even walks too vigorously along the pavement.

The authors of the report suggest that this morning pain is characteristic of plantar fasciitis, whereas other causes of heel pain do not get better once the patient is up and about. Similarly, if the pain persists throughout the night a doctor's suspicions should be aroused in case there may be some other cause.

Some people are at increased risk of developing plantar fasciitis. Those who usually live a sedentary life, but suddenly



Camilla Parker Bowles looks athletic and muscular, if somewhat broad — a pattern of weight that may not be unhealthy

The clue to health is in the size of the waist

A PATIENT carrying a copy of the Italian magazine *Oggi*, tells me that Italian men greatly admire and are intrigued by Camilla Parker Bowles. *Oggi* makes a speciality of publishing below-the-belt photographs of the famous and this week has pictures of Mrs Parker Bowles and of Diana, Princess of Wales.

Mrs Parker Bowles looks athletic and muscular, if somewhat broad. On the other hand, although seemingly much slimmer, the Princess has been putting on weight around her lower abdomen. In the long term these different patterns of weight gain may be of great medical significance.

Doctors are concerned as to how and where weight is put on. There is overwhelming evidence to support the theory that if excess weight is carried centrally, characterised by the development of a heavy chest and abdomen while the limbs remain skinny, the patient has an increased risk of developing heart disease, hypertension and some forms of diabetes. This risk becomes much more apparent once the abdominal girth exceeds the hip measurement.

British research in 1995 suggested that men should aim to keep their waist measurements to under 37in, and women to under 31½.

More recently, Canadian doctors suggested this is too stringent, men's waists are acceptable at 40in and there is a corresponding increase for women.

A change for the better

At the time of the Roman Empire, the life expectancy of a woman was 23 years and it was not until the late 19th century that more than one-third of women in Britain lived long enough to reach the menopause. Now a girl born in Britain can expect to live to 78, including a 27-year span after the menopause.

Fortunately, treatments are available to alleviate the symptoms of ovarian failure and these provide the essential hormones lost to those women who defy nature by living beyond their fifth decade.

There have recently been several dramatic reports which have emphasised the disadvantages of hormonal replacement therapy (HRT), without stressing their enormous benefits.

There seemed to be no better way of verifying the facts about HRT than by consulting the second edition of *Gynaecology*, edited by Professor Robert Shaw, Mr Patrick Soutter and Professor Stuart

Stanton, as the book is rapidly becoming a standard reference work for doctors.

Gynaecology includes a fascinating account of the history of the menopause. The average age at which a woman's period stops has been around 50 since Roman times. Aristotle, writing in the 6th century, discovered that the age was then 50, 100 years later Paulus Aegineta came to the same conclusion, as did Hildegard in the 12th century and Gilbertus Anglicus in the 13th century.

There has however been some change in the past 700 years; official British figures show that the average age of the menopause here is now 51.

Unlike the time of the start of menstruation, race, diet, poverty, weight and height do not affect the timing

Race, diet, poverty, weight and height do not affect the timing

of menopause. It is the same in South Africa or South Kensington. A study a few years ago showed that there was an exception — women who lived in the islands off the north of Scotland had a later menopause than those anywhere else in the world. It is known that gynaecological surgery, in particular hysterectomy, but also sometimes sterilisation, has an effect on the timing of the menopause. The authors of the chapter on it in *Gynaecology* write that the only external influence on its timing is cigarette smoking. They do not speculate on why this is, but others have suggested it could result from damage to the ovarian blood supply.

Since *Gynaecology* went to press there has been a report in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* that alcohol, even in modest amounts,

increases oestrogen levels in women taking HRT but not, this particular survey showed, in women not on hormone replacement. Previous studies have suggested that alcohol increases oestrogen levels in all women, so it is possible that the Scottish islanders' late menopause may not be so much related to Darwinian natural selection, but to the availability of whisky.

In the long term, increased levels of oestrogen, from wherever they have been derived, reduced instances of osteoporosis, heart disease, senile dementia, genital and urethral atrophy, so that patients not only live longer but are happier and brighter. The disadvantages of HRT are that it occasions an increase in the incidence of cancer of the breast and, to a lesser extent, uterus, and that a proportion of patients find that mood swings before the monthly bleed when they are taking progestogens are unacceptable.

Gynaecology is published by Churchill Livingstone, price £115.

Why men need to be pampered

FARMERS have never had any doubts about the importance of looking after the sires on their farm. The bull, boar and stallion were cosseted both physically and mentally. Doctors did not learn from their rural patients, and when discussing fertility usually assumed the cause rested with the woman.

In an increasing number of infertile partnerships, the state of the male sperm is responsible. The origins of the trouble have usually been thought to be physical, and when a low sperm count is found questions are asked as to a possible history of mumps, sexually transmitted diseases, some forms of chronic cough and nasal congestion and other illnesses. The wearing of tight clothing, working in very hot surroundings or even having too plump a mother with high-circulating oestrogen levels have also been blamed, as has the taking of drugs, whether medically prescribed such as steroids or socially such as tobacco and excessive alcohol. Spermatogenesis may also be influenced by trauma, whether surgical or from exposure to industrial chemicals.

A recent edition of the *Journal of Andrology*, however, reports that psychological stress can also affect the mortality of sperm and their ability to swim determinedly towards the ovum, particularly if it is the death of a close relative. It could be argued that men, like bulls, need to be well fed, emotionally pampered and protected from injury, physical or mental.

ARTHUR and Victoria McConnell, of Abingdon in Oxfordshire, are campaigning for greater awareness of the risk of contracting chickenpox while taking steroids.

They claim that their daughter, Lexie, would never have died if they had been told of this possibly lethal combination, and if they had known they would have taken precautions to keep Lexie away from anyone with the disease.

Protection for patients on steroids

People who are known to be immune-suppressed — which includes those on steroids — and therefore very vulnerable to chickenpox, can be protected by having injections after they have been in contact with a case. They should certainly see their doctors so that this may be done.

It would be a pity if Lexie's case was allowed to detract from the huge benefit that thousands of people with a wide range of diseases derive from steroid therapy. Steroid drugs cause well recognised side-effects, which in occasional cases can be severe, but they are frequently life-saving and their use represents one of the great advances of medicine in the past 40 years.

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The tough truths of Dearing

David Blunkett on economic realities in further education

Education is this Government's top priority. This is why we are prepared to take the difficult decisions to invest in our future. Since the early 1960s higher education in this country has changed beyond recognition. Thirty years ago, one in 20 young people entered higher education. Today, the figure is one in three. More than half of all students are mature students and just over a third are part-timers. At the same time, public funding per student has fallen by about 25 per cent over the past decade.

Our university system is in crisis. Our competitors in North America and the Far East have more young people going into higher education. Clearly the State should make its contribution and will continue to do so. But it is right, too, that the costs should be shared with those who benefit most, the graduates. The same level of funding for students today as existed in the 1970s would cost the taxpayer £4 billion more per year. If we were to expand access towards a participation rate of 40 per cent, approaching American and Canadian levels, it would cost us an extra £2 billion. Taken together, these demands would add 3p to the basic rate of income tax.

The last Government capped the expansion of higher education and created the present mix of loans, grants and parental contributions. In doing so, they failed to address the financial implications.

However, the Conservatives, with all-party agreement, acknowledged there was a problem and established the Dearing inquiry. His solution and our preferred option — which builds on it — achieve the goals of maintaining quality, increasing access and ensuring that no one is denied entry to higher education because of their financial circumstances. Our solution reflects the graduate's earnings of the future, not the circumstances of today's student.

Everyone has accepted that the status quo is not an option. That is why we have agreed to decisive action.

The Dearing report yesterday recognised that we cannot afford to improve or expand higher education with present funding arrangements. It concluded that students should share both the investment and the advantages which can be gained from higher education.

For that reason the Government accepted Dearing's case for further expansion of access to higher education — and the role that further education can play in this. We welcome proposals for widening participation, including the emphasis on those groups which are under-represented. It is always worth reminding ourselves that adults in further education and part-time students in higher education already pay an average of 25 per cent towards fees and receive virtually no maintenance support. Compared with other countries we offer full-time university students relatively

generous financial support. We have built on Dearing's proposals. Instead of a residual grant, students' living costs will be covered by a maintenance loan of the same value as the current grant and loan package. An additional loan will be available to students equivalent to the tuition fee. We will, however, ensure that the poorest students do not have to pay fees.

We are equally determined that there should be no up-front increase in parental contributions. Our response to Dearing ensures that fees and maintenance taken together do not place an increased burden on middle-income families. Parents at present are expected to contribute up to £2,000 for maintenance.

Top-up tuition fees by individual universities would reduce opportunities for many. They play no part in our proposals.

In order to lessen the impact of repayments in the early years, we believe that they should extend for up to 20 years, depending on the graduate's income, and should be set at an affordable starting point and within a manageable repayment schedule. This will replace the current "mortgage-style" repayments with a fairer system.

We are determined to ensure that there is access to higher education for all those who can benefit from it. Increased access for socio-economic groups D and E has been only half that of those with higher incomes over the past decade. We are equally determined that the quality and standard of teaching will be raised — and we will publish a White Paper on lifelong learning later this year bringing forward proposals in response to the wider Dearing recommendations.

Our plans will also include two other features. First, we will make available a supplementary hardship loan of £250 per year to those who need it. Second, we will consider ways of encouraging people to become teachers or doctors, with the possibility of government bursaries. Other employers will wish to examine similar schemes.

The decisions we took yesterday are tough but fair. Our proposals will mean more money for universities. The Government will ensure that savings are used to improve quality, standards and opportunity for all in further and higher education.

We have been prepared to take difficult decisions. These are proposals from a Government which is prepared to plan ahead for the next 20 years. We know that we cannot defer action to another generation.

Building on the Dearing report we will establish a higher education system that will be good for students, for parents, for the universities, for business and for the future of our nation.

The author is Education and Employment Secretary.



LEADER'S OFFICIAL PORTRAIT (EXCLUSIVE)

Back to 1066 and all that

Labour initiated the first liquidation of empire; now the second has begun

As we approach the end of Labour's first hundred days, many commentators are still adopting the triumphalist mood of early May. That may be a mistake. Two issues have already emerged which could challenge the Government's standing. How this Parliament develops will largely depend on the way these issues work out: they could decide the outcome of the next general election.

The first is economic. If one leaves aside the abortive Labour Government of 1924, every Labour Government has been defeated on economic issues. Labour won the election of 1929 a few months before the Wall Street crash; the electoral catastrophe of 1931 eventually followed. In 1945 Labour won the postwar election; devaluation followed in 1949 and election defeat in 1951. Labour won at the top of the Maudling boom of 1964; devaluation came in 1967 and election defeat in 1970. Labour won in 1974 when the Heath-Barber boom was beginning to disintegrate; the IMF arrived in 1976, and election defeat followed in 1979.

Labour tends to be elected at or near the top of the business cycle, not because the electorate is suffering but because it is feeling confident enough to take the Labour risk. As the cycle turns down, the electorate comes to regret its choice: Labour is blamed for the downturn. So far, every Labour Government has seen unemployment higher at the end of its term than it was at the beginning. The 1997 election fits this pattern only too well. If May 1 was not the actual top of this business cycle, it was within a few days of it: since the election there have already been three increases in interest rates.

Last Monday three independent economists told the Commons Treasury Select Committee that they thought there was a serious risk of recession next year. Gavin Davies, the chief economist of Goldman Sachs, who is an adviser to Gordon Brown, said that the Bank of England is "risking overkill", though he is himself in favour of further interest rate increases. The Bank is almost certain to push interest rates too high. The first experiment in Bank independence cannot be allowed to fail, at least so far as the Bank is concerned. Success will be measured by the control of the inflationary pressures which undoubtedly exist. If there should be a mild recession in 1998, that will be success for the Bank's

point of view, but soft landings are not easy to achieve. The 3DM pound is already damaging British exports, and threatening jobs.

By the middle of this Parliament unemployment will probably again be on the rise. The overvaluation on Wall Street, and to a lesser extent of the London stock market, may well be followed by a sharp correction. The Conservatives will say: "We left Labour the strongest economy in 50 years, and Labour has ruined it." Labour could pay a high political price for any "overkill" by the Bank.

However the business cycle, or its postwar equivalent after 1945, is the lesser of the two threats. Labour could certainly recover from a mild recession in 1998 and still win comfortably in 2001.

The greater problem is "the question of England". Listening to the committee and report stage debates on the Referendum Bill in the House of Lords, I have been amazed by the insouciance with which the Government has been treating the English reaction to constitutional change.

In August 1947, the Atlee Government gave India independence, subject to partition. It was a butcherly job, presided over with his usual reckless glamour by Mountbatten; it left India with the permanent problem of partition, created a divided Pakistan, which could not hold together, resulted in a million or more deaths in communal riots and marked the effective end of the British Empire. The liquidation took 50 years to complete with the handover of Hong Kong. The process was inevitable, and few parts of it were as badly mishandled as India.

In 1947, people only dimly foresaw that the whole empire would disappear, leaving only Bermuda and a few other islands. In 1956, Eden still fought the Suez campaign to preserve Britain's position in the Middle East; in the 1960s Wilson still wanted to stay "East of Suez". Even those who foresaw that the process would not come to an end before the complete liquidation of empire, assumed that it

would still leave an independent United Kingdom, preserving the Monarchy, the sovereignty of Parliament, and the unity of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. At the same time as the last major imperial territory has been handed over to China, this assumption of the survival of a core United Kingdom has been called into question.

Scotland is to be given a referendum on a parliament, and Wales on an assembly; the peace talks in Northern Ireland may lead to separation; the divorce and possible remarriage of the Prince of Wales has brought into question the future of the Monarchy and the Church of England; the House of Commons has sacrificed much of its power to Brussels, while the House of Lords is about to lose its hereditary peers. It took 50 years to liquidate the empire but it looks as if it might take only as many months to complete the liquidation of the United Kingdom.

The economic and social forces which undermine the nation state may now be so strong that the disintegration of the United Kingdom is as unavoidable as was the liquidation of the empire itself. Yet one cannot expect the English people to like it. One would have to go back before 1066 to reach a time when the English nation was as small, as isolated or as weak as it may shortly become. However this process may be judged as part of British history — and British history may be coming to an end — it is, at least potentially, a great catastrophe for the English. When they realise what is happening — if it does happen — they may be very angry.

I have recently been reading an excellent new book on contemporary Russia by Peter Truscott, who is a Labour Euro-MP and a member of the delegation for relations with the Russian Federation. He calls his book *Russia First*; his thesis is that the breakup of the Soviet Union has created a new Russian nationalism. That seems a natural reaction. If the

English find that the liquidation of empire has been followed by an unforeseen and rapid liquidation of the United Kingdom itself, we can reasonably expect an "England First" reaction here. Indeed, such a reaction can already be seen in the Conservative Party, which now has no Member of Parliament elected from outside England, and therefore no non-English United Kingdom presence.

I am quite sympathetic to the new Labour Government, and had become disillusioned with the John Major Administration. Yet Tony Blair's Government, certainly as one sees it in the House of Lords, seems to have little sense of the scale of the constitutional problems. These are revolutionary issues. No one can be sure that the second liquidation will not be far more explosive than the first.

One has to look at the broad range of possibilities in the near future. In ten years' time the United Kingdom may have survived, or: England might be separated from the other nations of the United Kingdom, though perhaps not from Wales; England may be just a province of Europe, or might have left the European Union. The House of Commons may be reduced to the role of a provincial assembly, or might have recovered its full sovereignty but over a much smaller country. The Queen may still be on the throne, or Prince Charles might be reigning, with or without Queen Camilla, or he might have renounced the throne in favour of Prince William, or England might be a republic. The Church of England may have been disestablished. The House of Lords may have some hereditary peers, or none, or might have been democratised or even abolished. The character, constitution and identity of England may have been wholly changed.

The Government — itself predominantly Scottish — does not yet realise how revolutionary these issues are for the English. Nor is it emotionally or historically prepared to deal with them. This is not a bad Government, but equally it is not yet a mature one. It is approaching one of the climactic points of English history more in the spirit of the young Rattigan than the old Shakespeare. "Anyone for devolution?" is not an adequate question, particularly when the English will never even be asked it.

A tale of two chambers

Magnus Linklater

asks: will Scots

flee Westminster?

I still do love the clubbable side. I wrote Alan Clark in 1985. "The swinging studded Fagin doors which exclude those unwanted: the abundance of facilities, the deeply comfortable leather chairs at the 'Silent' end of the library, where one can have a sleep as deep and refreshing as under the eaves of the Châlet Caroline..." Ah, the discreet charm of the House of Commons, the best club in London. The young Jeremy Thorpe loved the fact that you still had a hook to hang your sword on; the older Jo Grimond confessed that on a good day it was the most exciting place in the world to be.

But if power has been chopped from beneath your feet, is any of that enough to seduce a would-be backbencher, however awestruck? From today the prospect becomes a harsh reality for any MP at Westminster who represents a Scottish constituency. The White Paper on Scottish devolution will go much further than the friendly prospectus for a Welsh assembly which we saw earlier this week. It represents a real tilt of power from London to Edinburgh: the ability to frame legislation and raise taxes will make the new Parliament more than just a talking-shop. Most arguments hitherto have been about the likely impact on English MPs. But the real losers will be the existing Scottish Members.

Once a Scottish Parliament is in place, their ability to effect change where it really matters — in their local constituencies — will be all but abolished. Anything to do with hospitals, schools, social services, the law, bureaucracy, planning, will be removed from their sphere of influence. What will be the point of lobbying your Westminster MP if the minister whose ear he claims to have no longer has jurisdiction where it matters? Why bother to travel to London to campaign for legal change if the power to do so is in the Scottish capital? Your MP may still be able to join in debates on Britain's economic policy or foreign affairs. But are these the areas where his voice will make any significant difference? He will become an increasingly emaciated figure, for whom his local electorate might not even bother to turn out in significant numbers.

The House of Lords is a good example of this potential power vacuum. The new Scottish Parliament will (to begin with at any rate) have no upper chamber. There are no plans for a revising body, and the Lords will thus lose the ability to amend or correct Scottish legislation. For Scottish peers this is a major constitutional dilemma — if it leaves them, after all, with not a lot to do. Some of them believe there will have to be some substitute: a "House of Lords" has been mooted, drawing on the Scottish great and good. "I don't see how the Scottish Parliament can revise itself," says Lord Fraser of Carmyllie, a former Scottish Office minister. But, for the moment at least, that is the way it will be.

This shift in the balance of power should go a long way towards answering what has so far been seen as "the Robin Cook question". This asks whether the Foreign Secretary, as an example of a Cabinet minister representing a Scottish constituency, would be prepared to give up his Commons seat and sit in a Scottish Parliament. In fact, Mr Cook is not a good example. His present post will continue to have direct relevance for Scotland, whether arguing for the sales of beef in Brussels or altering the terms of Gatt in Washington. He is better placed than most to represent the interests of his country.

More relevant might be the case, say, of Helen Liddell, her foot firmly on the first rung of ministerial promotion at the Treasury. Would the Economic Secretary trade the Commons dispatch box for the uncertainty of an Edinburgh Parliament? Or take even that great Westminster democrat, Mr. Tam Dalyell. If, despite his very best endeavours, a Scottish Parliament were finally to be introduced, would he still feel he was fulfilling his duties as an MP if he could no longer raise with the minister the state of the waiting lists at Linlithgow hospital?

My own view is that, far from being a drawback, this is a positive advantage. For a Scottish Parliament to succeed, it needs the best and the brightest, and they will only be drawn to a forum where they can exercise real power. If that is Edinburgh rather than Westminster, so much the better. But there could be another solution — the right to represent a constituency both in Westminster and in Scotland; dual membership, in other words, for at least a proportion of Scottish MPs.

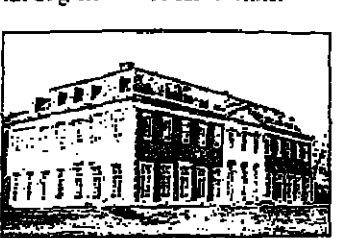
The matter will not, I imagine, be addressed in the White Paper. It has been ruled out by the Labour Party. But it has a certain logic to it, and over a longer period may well be seen to have merit — it might be at least half the answer to the West Lothian question.

Like so many of the more pressing issues which will finally be exposed today, this one will, not surprisingly, immediately. Sooner or later, however, it will have to be addressed. The deep peace of the Commons library is no substitute for the hurly-burly of political power.

House hunt

WITH the announcement of Phil Lader as the next American Ambassador to London, staff at the embassy are cranking up their search for a house for him when he arrives. Brochures have been ordered and friends consulted about finding a suitable place.

Previous Ambassadors have lived in Winfield House, in Regent's Park, built by the Woolworth heiress Barbara Hutton in 1936 and given to America for use by its envoys. It needs an overhaul, however, so Lader must dump his kit-bag elsewhere for a while.



Closing: Winfield House

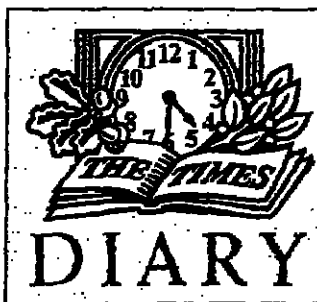
The embassy is not ruling out putting him in Brixton, Clapham, even Battersea, but is adamant about one particular address: Kensington Palace Gardens, home to the French and Russian Ambassadors.

dors, among others. "We will certainly not be renting anywhere near the other residences — the US does not believe in spending that sort of money," said their press officer. A dignified town house with a decent garden in St John's Wood would be ideal.

The last American Ambassador to arrive when Winfield House was being done-up was Walter Annenberg in 1969. Though he went on to become hugely popular, when he presented his credentials to the Queen in front of television cameras his grammar fell to pieces. He said he would be moving into his embassy "subject, of course, to some of the discomforts as a result of a need for, uh, elements of refurbishment and rehabilitation". Lader, a close friend of Clinton, can be relied upon for a snapper soundbite.

Salad days

BEFORE he set about rebuilding the creaking structures of the Conservative Party yesterday, William Hague will have checked his notes from his last big reorganisational effort. In 1988, he was one of a four-



man team recruited from the management consultants McKinsey to launch the Campaign for Oxford to raise funds for the university. "He was extremely easy to get along with," says Dr Henry Drucker, director of the Campaign for Oxford at the time. "But every time he left the room, his colleagues would say 'that guy is going to be a Conservative Prime Minister one day'." Apart from the nauseating remarks, Hague wrote the campaign's mission statement and was regarded as a success. To date, the campaign has raised £342 million, the sort of small-change the Tories could use.

There may be an answer to the Tories' conundrum of whether or not to put Michael Heseltine, MP for Henley, up for a peerage. John Major is keen to have him honoured for an immense perfor-

mance in the last months of the Tory Government, yet promoting him to the Lords would precipitate a by-election which the Tories could do without for a year or two. What about a knighthood, then? This would please Heseltine's wife, Anne, who would become a Lady, while Sir Michael, knight of the shires, could wait for a more convenient time to move upstairs.

Over and out

FOLLOWING news of the abolition of the annual cricket match be-



"I've finally worked out how to play Warne"

tween Radley and Marlborough, fears are growing for an even more hallowed institution: the Eton-Harrow clash at Lords. This year the match was held after term was over and for the first time not a ball was bowled, due to rain.

Attendance figures are desperately low and parents no longer buy up the corporate boxes, but it may be Lords' crowded fixture-list which finally kills it off. John Jamieson, assistant secretary of cricket at Lords, is worried. "Shorter terms and school exams make it very difficult to fit it in at the height of the season," he explains. He will do his best to fit next year's encounter in once the Test dates are available, but after that the match may have to be played at the schools themselves.

Denied entry to the Cave du Roi nightclub in St Tropez recently was the British singer, George Michael. On introducing himself to the bouncer, Michael was told: "I remember you from the 80s. You're just going to have to wait until you're a name again." The bouncer looked very pleased with his joke.

Saints alive

THERE will be an all-star clerical line-up at St Peter and St Paul



Purple patch: Mary Louden

Church, in Wantage, on the Saturday after next for the wedding of Mary Louden, 30, author of *Revelations: The Clergy Questioned*, and Andrew St George, 35, another writer. The Right Rev Hugh Montefiore, the former Bishop of Birmingham, will conduct the service, while Lord Runcie, the former Archbishop of Canterbury, will be giving the address, decked out in frock-coat and gaiters.

There is no risk of the dog-collars putting a dampener on the reception. "Hugh and Robert are a very ribald pair," says Louden; "so I'm hoping for plenty of bad behaviour."

P.H.S



PRICE OF KNOWLEDGE

A way forward to higher and higher education

Sir Ron Dearing has produced an admirable report and David Blunkett has shown real courage in extending its reach. In his immense and impressive tome, Sir Ron has offered a fine analysis of the challenges that face higher education in this country. In his response yesterday the Secretary of State caught the spirit of necessary change, showing a clear acceptance that the status quo is not an option, that the present level of funding means ever declining standards and that radical action is required.

The problems are manifold. New degrees have been introduced without reference to their standing in the outside world. While this may have been an interesting experience for those who devised the curriculums, they have been less rewarding for those who sat the courses. External examination arrangements have also left much to be desired and require closer scrutiny. If universities aspire to increased resources then they should be obliged to provide better value for them. That was the central and much needed message offered yesterday.

The inevitable interest in the question of student finance has pushed to the margins many other important aspects of Sir Ron's report. That is an understandable but unfortunate outcome. The stress placed on the importance of knowledge — and the provision of flexible qualifications — in an increasingly international context is entirely apt. The committee correctly states that individual ability — and not the short-term calculations of the Treasury — should determine how many young (and older) people enter higher education.

The major dispute between the committee and Mr Blunkett has concerned the funding question. Sir Ron recommended that the present system of student maintenance — 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent grant or parental contribution — should remain but that an annual tuition fee of £1,000 should be charged to all who enter higher education. Mr Blunkett has responded with the bold proposal that grants should be abolished

outright in favour of loans but that tuition fees should be related to parental income. The difference between the two packages is superficially subtle but very significant.

The balance of argument favours Mr Blunkett's position. The present mixture of grant, loan, and parental generosity is an unfortunate hybrid. A single loan-based structure would be much more coherent. Furthermore, as Sir Ron concedes, the Dearing proposals would not by themselves produce the resources required to quell the current crisis. The Blunkett scheme clearly would. There seems little point in undertaking an exercise like this and travelling only some of the distance. Softened at the edges by extending the repayments period as Mr Blunkett suggests, the Secretary of State's formula represents a reasonable effort at finding an inevitably elusive balance.

There are two areas where Mr Blunkett should look further. In his statement he expressed outright opposition to certain institutions charging additional or "top-up" tuition fees. Greater flexibility might permit him to tackle the present financial advantage enjoyed by Oxford and Cambridge without threatening their collegiate or tutorial systems. He should also consider reform of the current access fund arrangements to ensure that prospective students from the poorest backgrounds are not discouraged. The allure of higher salaries later in life should logically serve as sufficient inducement in itself but it may sometimes need some short-term assistance.

A sensible Conservative response would have been broadly supportive while suggesting that the Government went further still. Instead Stephen Dorrell, in a bizarre and unbelievable performance, appeared determined to place himself to the left of Ken Livingstone. That is regrettable. The Dearing committee was created by cross-party consensus and should be considered in that light. The Blunkett package will not be universally popular but it is the best practical means of maintaining our universities.

BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE

Hague offers organisation first, philosophy later

William Hague yesterday promised that the Tory party would, in future, listen, not lecture to the voters. In a careful speech which avoided premature policy prescriptions or early attempts to articulate "the vision thing", the Tory leader concentrated on the necessary lessons his party must learn from Labour's victory. Mr Hague was unsparing in his admission of the scale of defeat and the Tories' own responsibility for their fate. He was also honest in his outline of the internal reform that is needed.

If the Tories are to become relevant again, let alone a threat to the Government, their recovery must be driven, as Mr Hague conceded, by ideas. But even the most glorious intellectual renaissance will be insufficient to bring the party to power if its structures are not overhauled first. In choosing to concentrate on organisation before ideology Mr Hague may disappoint some diehards. But he is making the necessary logistical preparations before a broad strategy can be settled.

Mr Hague's determination to modernise his party by democratising its structures was one of the main themes of his leadership campaign and a project which *The Times* supported strongly. During the course of that campaign the grassroots demonstrated a keen appetite for a better say and Mr Hague, acknowledging the imperfection of the method that brought him to power, promised to offer himself as soon as practicable for endorsement. Yesterday he announced that, this autumn, party members will be given the chance to approve his election and support his reforms.

Cynics, never an under-represented minority in the parliamentary Tory party, have caricatured the "election" as a corona-

tion and any vote in support of reform as a flimsy mandate for a blank cheque. They are people who will not take yes for an answer. Mr Hague is responding to the clearly expressed wishes of his party in the most effective manner possible. The validation of his leadership this autumn will not be as effectively democratic an exercise as a competitive poll which gave every member a vote: but it is a welcome stride in that direction. Future leadership elections will be transparently democratic and this exercise is evidence of the leader's good faith.

The electorate to which Mr Hague will submit himself, and his reforms, is inevitably shrunken. The leader of a party which once boasted more than two million members and now has nearer a tenth of that number speaks with less authority and has far fewer sources of native wisdom than his predecessors. Mr Hague chose yesterday to make an issue of the changes he hopes to make to his party's internal machinery. He has no option but to emphasise how inclusive he hopes it will become.

As well as a sincere attempt to attract more female members and candidates from ethnic minorities Mr Hague served notice that structural change would go beyond personnel and presentation. His proposals to discipline MPs who bring scorn on the party and his willingness to place party funding on a more open basis should help ensure that a party which had almost forgotten how to say sorry has less to apologise for in the future. It will be several months before the precise mechanisms can be put in place to give effect to Mr Hague's intentions but he has, so far, shown a welcome seriousness of intent in learning from his party's humiliation.

SERIOUS OR SMIRK

The truths of political portraiture that never die

A necessary, if hardly radical, part of Mr Hague's campaign for party membership is his official photograph which was released on Tuesday. The Prime Minister too chose this week to promulgate a new image of himself from the camera of that great contemporary icon-maker, Lord Snowdon.

Once upon a time the official oil painting was the way to make Britons see their leaders as their leaders wanted to be seen. This island's history has been admirably marked by portraiture. As well as using such home-bred masters as Gainsborough, the rich and powerful have profited from the skills of painters from abroad, Holbein, Van Dyck and Kneller, who over the centuries made their way to Britain to establish their fame — and make their sitters feel secure.

The traditional painted portrait could be so easily tinted by the vanities of its sitter. Oliver Cromwell may have insisted on "warts and all", but most preferred flattery. Sometimes the deception went too far — as when Holbein's depiction of Anne of Cleves enticed Henry VIII to wed "a Flanders mare". Generally customers were happy

But later the portrait came to reflect the responses of the artist as much as the requirements of the subject. In the 20th century, expression and interpretation predominated. Personality was more exposed than protected. In his 1974 portrait of

Harold Wilson, Ruskin Spear subjected the enigmatic Prime Minister to a famously satirical scrutiny, depicting him wreathed in a cloud of pipe smoke. Last year many were shocked by the wrinkled visage and tuberosities of Antony Williams's portrait of the Queen. The outcome of a commission was too often unpredictable for the wary sitter. The fate of Graham Sutherland's portrait of Churchill became a lesson to artists and subjects alike.

Now it is the studio photograph that has become the chosen medium for those who want to exert a more dexterous control. The photographer's art is a wily one. The cameraman can combine cosmetics and celluloid to turn almost anyone into a fashion model — and often does.

Mr Blair and Mr Hague have been less artful in their intentions than some: but still their images are meticulously controlled. The Prime Minister, aware of his tendency to present a toothy grin to the camera, has now opted for a studied earnestness. The Leader of the Opposition, who is sometimes — perhaps wrongly — thought humourless, is here seen tentatively smiling. According to Dickens' dictum in *Nicholas Nickleby*, "there are only two styles of portrait painting, the serious and the smirk." Our modern portraitists have ensured this week that some traditions never die.

Letter and spirit of abortion law

From the Chief Executive of Marie Stopes International

Sir, Mr Nicholas Beale, the Reverend Dr J. C. Polkinghorne and Professor Lord Winston misinterpret the terms and provision of the 1967 Abortion Act when they claim (letter, July 17) that when they clearly intended that "abortion should not be performed if there is no genuine substantial risk to the physical or mental health of the mother or children" (see also letters, July 21).

The principal provision — the so-called "social clause" — under which the vast majority of abortions in this country are carried out, actually provides the less onerous test that the risk to the mental or physical health of the woman or any existing child of the family will be greater should the pregnancy continue. There is no requirement to establish any "substantial" risk at all.

All abortions — including those performed at Marie Stopes International's six new day-care units — are carried out in accordance with the 1967 Act as amended, and within the letter and spirit of that law. But the fact that three pre-eminent men can apply their own more stringent moral and ethical interpretation to the legislation, thereby contributing to the atmosphere of public confusion about what is or is not legally permissible, makes the case for reform more pressing than ever.

The uncertainty which currently prevails, and which does nothing but increase the hardship and emotional trauma experienced by women facing unplanned pregnancies, could be resolved simply and justly: by the introduction of new legislation which provides women, rather than doctors, with a genuine right to choose abortion in the first 12 weeks of gestation.

Yours faithfully,
TIM BLACK,
Chief Executive,
Marie Stopes International,
153-157 Cleveland Street, W1,
July 22.

From Sir Anthony Alment

Sir, There is, indeed, reasonable concern about the number of women seeking abortion ("Abortions rise for first time in five years", report, July 23), and whether more readily accessible facilities might reduce for a few the time to reflect on their decision.

However, for the large number of us who, over many years, conscientiously and actively carried out abortions in the terms and spirit of the 1967 Act, the weight of numbers of women meeting its criteria has been an eloquent indicator of the effects of social stress from faulty personal and family relationships. Indeed, it has often seemed that the various barriers and delays placed in the way of their ready relief were all too often the price of conscience exacted by the uninformed or uninvolunt.

By all means let us review the means and the access to them, to give women greater security, and to ensure that children are born into the care of parents who will want and will raise them. But we should be spared yet another attack on one of the most significant pieces of legislation of our generation.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY ALMENT
(President),
Royal College of Obstetricians
and Gynaecologists, 1978-81,
Winston House,
Boughton, Northampton,
July 20.

Famine in Korea

From the Director of Programmes of Children's Aid Direct

Sir, Your report (July 17) on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) was extremely timely.

The growing stories of near famine for a huge number of people are at last being substantiated by the fact that complete desperation has driven a proud and isolated Government to allow media access to areas not usually visited by foreigners.

The historical and current political situation makes the issue of foreign food aid and other assistance a complicated one.

Following two donations of aid last year, Children's Aid Direct is about to commence a programme of food distribution to 17,000 children in Suncheon City to the north of P'yongyang. That we are able to do so is the result of a grant from the European Union (European Community Humanitarian Office) and the fact that we feel a responsibility to respond to humanitarian needs wherever they arise.

The children of North Korea are the innocent victims of a situation of which they know nothing and which they certainly cannot influence. Thousands of them will die or suffer appalling illness and malnourishment unless they receive external assistance.

We very much hope that the country's political isolation will not mean that they cannot look to the world community for support and assistance at a time of desperate need.

Yours faithfully,
MARK O. MCKEOWN,
Director of Programmes,
Children's Aid Direct,
82 Caversham Road,
Reading, Berkshire,
July 17.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 0171-782 5000

Radio 3's populist policy under fire

From Mr Duncan Rutter

Sir, Richard Morrison ("Radio 3 falls for populist baloney", Arts, July 19) may be right in suggesting that "lack of bottle in tackling the Musicians' Union" is responsible for the BBC's fiscal insouciance in maintaining orchestras where local musical communities already cherish their own. But if so the Government must surely look critically at the way the Corporation spends a licence income given for the most part uncritically by television viewers.

Is the Musicians' Union to get away with forcing an apparently captive customer to buy something he doesn't necessarily want where the National Union of Mineworkers failed?

It is not just the quality of Radio 3 programmes that appears to be paying the price for BBC orchestral over-manning. The listener also has to bear rather more of the traditionally-based orchestras of this country as an alternative to the BBC's progressive monopoly.

Has any listener research been conducted on so critical a fiscal issue? If so, what was the outcome?

Yours faithfully,
DUNCAN RUTTER,
50 Kew Green, Richmond, Surrey,
July 20.

From Professor John Cusken

Sir, While there may be grounds for concern about the programming policies of Radio 3 and its increasingly populist content and style of presentation, for Richard Morrison to describe the BBC's orchestras as "five workaday bands" and as "a pointless duplication of resources" is insulting and indefensible — witness the excellent and versatile BBC Philharmonic in Manchester, one of the finest of all our orchestras and one of international standing.

Mr Morrison's suggestion that the BBC should sink its resources into "one truly world-class flagship ensemble", presumably in London, might save the BBC money and might assuage Mr Morrison's nostalgia for a return to the time when Radio 3 was "the envy of the world": but the

unashamedly serious nature of classical music needs as much live exposure as possible.

For today's composers, the loss of five independent orchestras would further reduce the possibilities of having his or her large-scale works performed in front of an audience. It would belittle the remarkable achievements of these orchestras in the interpretation of major repertoire, and it would deny audiences new discoveries of all types of music in which the BBC plays a leading role.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN CUSKEN,
The University of Manchester,
Department of Music,
Denmark Road, Manchester M13 9PL,
July 21.

From Mr Nicholas J. Zelle

Sir, Nicholas Kenyon ("Radio 3's big cheese bites back", Arts, July 23) claims to "meet the needs of the serious classical music audience we have identified" — an audience which "has changed hugely in the last few years. It's larger but more volatile, sophisticated but less knowledgeable than it used to be. It wants to learn."

Perhaps this is a false premise and the root of all the problems that we listeners have to endure. Mr Kenyon's catalogue of "what we will be able to expect" reads like an apologist for Channed 5. The jargon he uses — "award-winning, prizewinning" — smacks of Americanism and could refer to too many. Titles like *Morning Collection* and *Sounding the Century* are cringe-making. And he can pat himself on the back as much as he likes by claiming to be "excellent and distinctive" but who else is he kidding?

All is not lost. Radio 3 has hung on to its commendable live music policy and its patronage of musicians. But, while it has gone down market, it still fails to attract a larger share of the audience. Oh for the return of old-fashioned BBC style.

Yours sincerely,
NICHOLAS J. ZELLE,
13-15 Gloucester Street, SW1,
July 22.

EU and Estonia

From Mr Kevin Probert

Sir, Integrating Soviet-era *gastarbeiter* into Estonian society is indeed a problem, but Dr Graham Smith (letter, July 22) is wrong to accuse the Government of denying them social rights.

Whether they are Russian citizens or stateless persons, they may live and work in Estonia, enter and leave the country, and even vote in local elections. Citizenship is required only to vote in parliamentary elections and serve in the army. Russians, Estonians and others live peacefully side by side — in contrast to Northern Ireland.

The evil wrought by Soviet occupation of Estonia was inflicted over decades: as elsewhere in Eastern Europe, it has left a legacy of ecological, infrastructural and human destruction that will take more decades to repair. The people of Estonia are working hard to bring their economy and living standards up to the level of their Scandinavian neighbours.

A common culture

From Mr Loukas N. Kazamias

Sir, The article by Chris Smith, Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport ("Ministry of all the talents", July 15), was very much to the point of his department's new name and focus, as well as its significance to the economy.

The one flaw in the structure of his "task force" has to be the presence of only six top executives from commerce and industry. Such a body should also be open to contributions from other, less high-profiled, entrepreneurs, utilising an all-round spectrum of commerce and industry and thus giving the new name new dimensions and real "roots". Other government departments could follow suit. A coalition of government and business is paramount for a better tomorrow.

Yours faithfully,
L. N. KAZAMIAS,
37 Wynchgate, Southgate, N14.

Abbey statues

From Professor Emeritus Paul Foster

Sir, In a letter on restoration work at Westminster Abbey (July 12; see also letters, July 19, 23), James Dunnett writes of his regret at the "present divorce between artists and craftsmen" and claims that to ensure the vitality appropriate to the site the sculpting of lifelike figures for the empty niches at the west entrance should be given to artists. A similar distinction to this, but in connection with a mural, led Bishop George Bell in 1954 to sit in his own Consistory Court and deliver what has become known as the Goring Judgment.

In essence Bell argued that creative work in service of the Church was designed "either to edify the beholder or to assist... worship" but that in both cases the creator would be dependent upon "inspiration... in order to attain the excitement and heightened perception which should be inherent in the final work".

It was this judgment that released

They know they cannot untwist in a day what was twisted over 50 years.

Yours sincerely,
KEVIN PROBERT
(UK resident in Estonia since 1991),
BK Group,
Laki 12, EE0006 Tallinn, Estonia.

From Mr Simon Cave

Sir, A knowledge of the host country's language is a very common prerequisite for citizenship throughout the world. After 50 years' subjugation to a hated foreign invader, is it any wonder that the Estonians feel so strongly about their language, which — especially as it is not a Slavonic tongue — is such a potent symbol of their national identity?

Some shop windows in Tallinn open up feelings very succinctly: opening hours are given in Estonian, while closing times are shown in Russian.

Yours etc,
SIMON CAVE,
Watergate,
34 Ham Common, Richmond, Surrey,
July 23.

From Mr Kelvin Nel

Sir, The Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport deserves our praise for realising that his "new" department needed not only a change of name, but of purpose and direction as well. However, I trust that both he and his "high-profile" task force will take account of the many more "low-profile" members of the public who popularise and use our culture, media and sport.

Will Joe Public be regularly informed and consulted on future proposals and developments?

If one or two representatives of the public were actually on this or any other task force, we might have more confidence that the conclusions reached came from the nation, and not just the "experts".

Sincerely,
KELVIN NEL,
3 Leamington Road,
Southend-on-Sea, Essex,
July 15.

the Church from commissioning the mediocre either in the name of liturgical propriety or, as was then current, in a misplaced belief that the best art should achieve a literal representation of a biblical text.

Today, many artists are proud to emphasise the craft elements in their art and there are many practitioners of a craft who possess a vision as powerful as that held by any artist.

If there is to be a debate of the kind suggested, I would prefer the terms used to be those of inspiration, of vision, and mystery. Or is that asking too much?

Yours sincerely,
PAUL FOSTER,
Chichester Institute of Higher Education, Bishop Otter Campus,
Chichester, West Sussex,
July 20.

Letters should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be faxed to 0171-782-5046, e-mail to: letters@the-times.co.uk

No 'jokers' as the voice of London

From Mr Gerald Isaaman

Sir, The policy somersault of the Tories in deciding to accept the proposal for radical changes to London's municipal government (report, July 18) is welcome as far as it goes which, alas, is not very far at all. But, given the collapse of Tory representation in the capital at the general election, it is indeed sad to see that you give valuable space to publish photographs of three Conservatives — Lord Archer, David Mellor and Steven Norris — suggesting that they may fulfil the vital new role of mayor.

The last thing we need are prominent politicians from a party which has just been comprehensively rejected by the electorate. That we need a charismatic figure is accepted, but that is but one of the qualifications which a primary election, when the time comes, will perhaps decide.

Much has happened to London's disadvantage since the then Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, vindictively abolished the GLC. Much has happened since I suggested in a letter (October 30, 1991) that the subsequent void might be replaced with a metropolitan mayor to provide a true voice for London — one, too, with an efficient, strategic back-up organisation that actually has the power to create necessary change.

The daily chaos on London's Tube system provides abundant evidence. If any is required, of the social abdication of which the Tories are guilty, and for which they have paid the price in electoral disaster. But, please, do not offer us any political jokers to put right such an outrageous wrong. London deserves much better than that.

Yours sincerely,
GERALD ISAAMAN,
Garrick Club,
15 Garrick Street, WC2,
July 21.

Heritage undermined

From the Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings

Sir, Your report (July 8) on the likely damage to Lord Byron's house, Newstead Abbey, from coal mining highlights an indefensible gap in listed building law. A coal mine first opened before 1948 can continue expanding underground even if this results in damaging or destroying historic buildings on the surface, however important or rare the building.

In theory no building or monument in a traditional mining area is safe. The only requirement is that the mining company must pay for the historic building to be reconstructed subsequently. However carefully this work is undertaken, much of the historic integrity and value of the building will inevitably be lost.

All mines opened after 1948 are subject to planning controls, and there is no reason why older ones should continue to be exempt.

We hope the Government will act quickly to block this dangerous loophole in the law.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP VENNING,
Secretary, Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings,
37 Spital Square, E1,
July 17.

Ban on mobile phones

From Mr Hugh Proctor

Sir, Perhaps Michael Fabricant's Private Member's Bill, to be introduced on July 24, should include a ban on the use of mobile phones in places where the use of mobile phones is banned or at least restricted (report, July 21).

As an Anglican reader I arrived at our local crematorium a couple of weeks ago to conduct a funeral service to find the preceding one, that of a Chinese gentleman, still in progress. Towards the end of it, a mobile phone went off in the congregation and the owner left his seat and stood in the back corner of the chapel talking loudly in what I assume was one of the Chinese languages (with the occasional "yes", "no" and "OK") whilst the service continued. Members of the congregation turned, scowled and "shushed" which only persuaded the perpetrator to turn his back and talk a bit louder.

A hefty young man then sprang from his seat, grabbed the talker by the shoulders and none too gently threw him out through the side door. Perhaps a fitting response in other places?

Yours faithfully,
HUGH PROCTOR,
4 Dovecot Lane,
Beeston, Nottingham.
hproctor@proweb.co.uk
July 21

Bright and early

From Professor J. L. Wilson

Sir, I have just received *prima facie* evidence that Sir Ron Dearing is out of touch with the world of higher education.

Interviewed this morning on the *Today* programme at 7.45am, in the long vacation, he optimistically uttered the words: "May I say this to the students that are listening..."

Yours faithfully,
J. L. WILSON,
Wholesale, Harlow, Cambridge,
July 23.

OBITUARIES

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN IRVINE

Major-General John Irvine, OBE, Director of Medical Services, British Army of the Rhine, 1973-75, died on July 17 aged 83. He was born on May 31, 1914.

Jack Irvine, as he was known throughout the Army, was a big man in every sense: physically large and robust, he had a hugely warm, generous and outgoing personality to match. If war had not broken out in 1939, he might well have won his Scottish rugby cap as a prop forward that autumn.

His ambition, when a medical student at Glasgow University in the late 1930s, was to become a surgeon. Fate decided otherwise. He joined the Royal Army Medical Corps immediately after qualifying in 1940, and his career took a very different turn. It was one more suited to his talents as a tough man of action and a natural leader.

Having served in the field throughout the Mediterranean campaigns, he was clearly more qualified for a command and staff career than for one as a medical specialist. He became one of the first RAMC postwar Staff College graduates.

Surprisingly, he never had the advantage of gaining battle experience as a regimental medical officer. His first postings were on troopships plying from Glasgow to South Africa and the Cape. Being an ambitious and forthright young officer, he protested after ministering to several successive troopships that, had he wished to serve at sea, he would have joined the Navy.

This demarche led to his taking part in the short and bleak campaigns in Greece and Crete before finding himself back at sea in an improvised hospital ship, evacuating casualties from Tobruk and Benghazi during Auchinleck's Crusader offensive and the withdrawal to Gazala in the autumn of 1941.



He was in medical charge of the 8th Ambulance Train throughout Montgomery's advance from El Alamein to Tunis. During this time, he gained operational experience, and was discovered to have a special aptitude for medical organisation and staff work.

He was promoted major and appointed deputy assistant director of medical services for the invasion of Sicily, and went on as a medical staff officer throughout the Italian Campaign and later in Yugoslavia, where he was mentioned in dispatches and commended for an act of gallantry.

After the war, he returned reluctantly to his early ambition of specialising in surgery. Not surprisingly, he found the long hours of hard work in hospital wards tedious. He fell back on his wartime experience and opted to specialise in command and staff work in place of surgery. He graduated from Staff College with the coveted letters psc (passed staff college) after his name.

In his subsequent postwar career, he inspired confidence and respect among "all arms" commanders and staffs for his balanced, down-to-earth judgments, integrity and high personal standards. He was well known for his bonhomie and enjoyment of life. Moreover, he and his wife were extraordinarily generous in their entertainment of colleagues and subordinates alike.

The highlights of his career until he was promoted brigadier in 1968 were command of

a field ambulance in Korea, 1953-54, for which he was appointed OBE (mil); a jungle tour at the height of the Malayan Emergency, 1954-56; command of the military hospital in Accra, Ghana, in 1961; assistant director of medical services of 3rd Division, 1964-67; command of the Aldershot Military Hospital, 1967-68; and two tours in BAOR commanding field ambulances and injecting reality into their unreal world of preparation for nuclear war.

Highly regarded as a trouble-shooter by the Army's medical directorate, he was appointed deputy director of medical services on the Rhine in 1968, and of 1st Corps in the following year. In 1971, he was brought back to Whitehall as a major-general to be deputy to an old friend, Sir Norman Talbot, the Director General of Medical Services. They made an excellent team: Talbot, a distinguished hospital clinician, and Irvine, a highly experienced medical staff officer and commander.

Although he was now clearly part of the Establishment, the "troopship rebel" lay just below the surface, and the set of his jaw was a reminder of the determination of a Glasgow-Scottish prop forward, which, when coupled with his total lack of pretension and pomposity, made him a formidable opponent in Whitehall's corridors of power.

His final appointment in the Army was as Director of Medical Services at HQ BAOR, which gave him the opportunity to display his talents in management and leadership. So successful was he that his appointment was extended to September 1975, one year beyond the normal retirement age.

After he had left the Army, he worked for a time as a Ministry of Defence civilian medical practitioner before retiring finally to live in Cyprus. He returned to Britain later, settling near the Cambridge Military Hospital.

He married Mary McNeill-Cossar in 1941. They had a 24-hour honeymoon before he left for the Middle East. They were reunited until after the end of the war. She survives him, together with their daughter.

NINA COLTART

Nina Coltart, psychoanalyst and psychiatrist, died on June 24 aged 69. She was born on November 21, 1927.



NINA COLTART was one of the most prominent of training analysts, supervisors, teachers and administrators from the early 1970s to her retirement in the mid-1990s. She played an important part in the international psychoanalytic community for 35 years.

Nina Elizabeth Cameron Coltart and her younger sister, Gill, were born at Shortlands in Kent, where their father worked as a GP. He had married the daughter of his partner, Dr E. A. Hawke from Redruth, Cornwall, and in 1939 the children were evacuated to the Lizard peninsula to be brought up by their grandmother. Their mother and father were killed in an early wartime train accident when Nina was 12.

Nina was educated at Sherborne School for Girls, where she was discouraged from studying the sciences, which she had hoped would lead to a career in medicine, because her maths was weak.

Against fierce postwar competition, she won a place to read modern languages at Somerville College, Oxford, where she became president of the junior common room. Here her medical ambitions were fostered by the college Principal, Dr Janet Vaughan, and she began studying maths, physics and chemistry from scratch. Her reward was a senior state scholarship to Barts (where she also won the open arts scholarship, unhampered by allegedly scoring nothing in maths). At Barts she was the first woman editor of the *Barts Journal*, and her very shaky grip on physics was greatly improved by the Nobel prizewinner Joseph Rotblat.

On qualifying, Coltart held various psychiatric posts in the National Health Service, notably at the North Middlesex and Claybury Hospitals. She was analysed by Elizabeth Rosenfield, who had assisted the Freud family's exodus from Vienna. In 1964 she qualified as an associate member of the British Psycho-Analytical Society, becoming a

full member five years later. In 1971 she became a training analyst and supervisor.

From 1972 to 1982 she was director of the London Clinic of Psycho-Analysis, where analysts give their time free. In this role she developed a unique skill in the delicate art of matching patient and therapist. She went on to assess and place more than 3,000 patients.

Privately, she confessed to preferring psychotherapy to psychoanalysis, and she abhorred arrogance, dogma and preaching on any analyst's part. Her own analyses were often profound, but they were phrased in straightforward language, and with a strong sense of humour.

From the mid-1960s she practised Theravada Buddhism, and she was fascinated

by the links between Buddhism and psychoanalysis. She chaired the Hampstead Buddhist group for many years, supported the monastery at Great Gaddesden in Hertfordshire, and helped with the founding of the Buddhist monastery at Chithurst, near Petersfield.

Her three books, all published in the 1990s — *Slouching Towards Bethlehem*, *How to Survive as a Psychotherapist* and *The Baby and the Bath Water* — were meant for the general reader as much as for the professional one.

Nina Coltart loved travelling and regularly lectured in America, Australasia, Sweden and Israel. Away from work she was a skilled calligrapher, and enjoyed opera and modern fiction. She was unmarried.

RON BERRY

Ron Berry, Welsh novelist, died on July 16 aged 77. He was born on February 23, 1920.

IN NOVELS and short stories, written in his unmistakably individual style, Ron Berry described lives painfully lived out in the underbelly of the society of post-industrial South Wales. His tone was generally rueful, though not bitter. But he pulled no punches.

Life in the Valleys as he depicted it was, if not exactly nasty, brutish and short, then a constant struggle by the little man against the "haves" as he saw them: unscrupulous commercial fat cats; the Establishment at the Welsh Office in Cardiff; or personified by the

television producer who has taken *Saesneg* gold and disappeared to a luxurious life at the BBC in London.

Yet, although Berry is regarded as one of Wales's more significant postwar novelists writing in English (along with Glyn Jones and Emyr Humphreys), it may eventually be seen that the short story was his true *métier*. The constraints of the form helped to guard against a sometimes over-lush, sometimes merely messy, prose style. It also restrained a tendency, evident in the novels, to over-extricate descriptions of sexual activity.

But when Berry returned to the novel for the last time, after a quarter of a century, with *This Bygone* (1996), set, this time, in the Valleys of the

1930s and 1940s, it was apparent he was attempting something different from his predecessors. This time the lyrical prose-poetry was carefully calculated — in marked contrast to the uncontrolled breathlessness of the earlier novels. True, there was a suspicion in places that the ghost of Dylan Thomas might lurk obtrusively at the writer's shoulder. But the result was generally hailed as being a moving book which authentically conveyed the life of the South Wales coalfield in its heyday.

Berry's grandfather had come from England as a farm labourer, hoping for riches from the South Wales coal Klondyke. Ron was born in 1920 in Blaen-cwm, in the

Rhondda. He was a natural rebel — miner, navy, fitter, merchant navy seaman (briefly, during the Second World War), boxer and footballer.

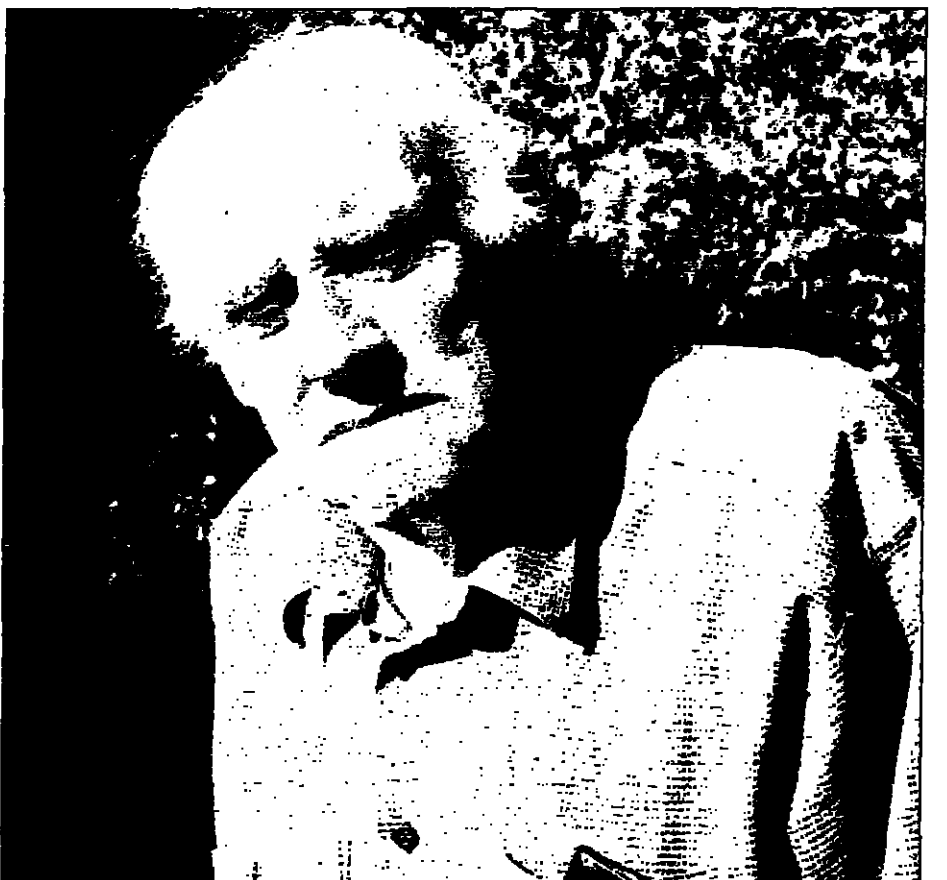
His early life was characterised by a good deal of "ducking and dodging", as he put it, trying to keep out of authority's way but without the funds to do so successfully. The tribulations of this wretched condition are wryly explored in his short stories, many of which smack sharply of the pains of personal experience.

An accident in a football match in 1943 damaged his knee, and he was never to play the game again. At some point he went AWOL from the Ordnance Corps; he then became a carpenter, and made some sort of living on various

sites in Wales and London. He married Rene Jones in 1948, often moving from job to job, and sometimes to no job at all. He began writing poems and essays, but no one wanted to print him. After a spell at Coleg Harlech, a residential college of further education for mature students, and an abortive attempt to enter a teacher training college, he returned with Rene and the children to Treherbert. There, while working as assistant manager at the swimming baths, he wrote his first novel, *Hunters and Hunted* (1960). Set in the imaginary Welsh mining village of Blaenddu (a thinly disguised version of his native place), it somewhat pantingly described the sexual adventures of three young men, and attracted good reviews.

Four novels followed in the next ten years. The last was *So Long, Hector Bebb* (1970), the tale of a second-rate Welsh boxer whose all-consuming devotion to his craft has tragic domestic consequences. *The Full-Time Amateur* (1966), another libido-filled Valleys performance, attracted the attention of the film-maker, Bryan Forbes, but nothing came of the project.

Then suddenly no one would publish Ron Berry. He accumulated six novels and many more rejection slips. He did some radio and TV work and wrote soccer reports for *The Observer* for a season. He also wrote short stories, a number of which were published in *Planet* and the *New*



Welsh Review during the 1970s and 1980s and kept his name before the Welsh reading public. In despair over his fiction, he began an autobiography. When his children read it, they discovered they had a very different father from the one they thought they had known. Then he turned to a subject

close to his heart: the way of life of the Rhondda during the Depression of the 1930s and after. *This Bygone*, which was published last year, is a lament for a vanished way of life, in which Berry's manifestly was clear. "Word-of-mouth cultures", he observed, "cease in cemeteries." He was determined that this one should not.

Ron Berry had never enjoyed good health, and in later years he was plagued by osteoarthritis. His spirit, nevertheless, remained indomitable. He had two sons and three daughters. They and his wife all survive him.

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AUSTRIAN PRESSURE ON SERBIA

PRESENTATION OF NOTE.

The Austro-Hungarian Note was presented to the Serbian Government at 6 o'clock last evening by the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade, General Baron Giesl von Gieslingen. It demands a reply within 48 hours.

The language of the Austro-Hungarian Note is severe, not to say violent. Its tone is that of an indictment. It cites the declaration made by Serbia to Austria-Hungary on the advice of the Powers, on March 31, 1909, at the end of the crisis which attended the assassination of Bosnia-Herzegovina. It charges Serbia with abetting propaganda against the Monarchy and with, at least, indirect responsibility for the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenberg by Bosnian Serbs at Sarajevo on June 28.

The Note further alleges that it results from the confessions of the perpetrators of the Sarajevo outrage that the assassinations were planned at Belgrade, that the arms and explosives with which the murderers were provided were given to them by Serbian officers and officials belonging to an associ-

ON THIS DAY

July 24, 1914

The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, gave the dual monarchy the excuse to attack Serbia. Austria-Hungary accused Serbia of indirect responsibility for the killing and Serbia's placatory reply was rejected.

action called the Narodna Obrana, and that the passage into Bosnia of the criminals and of their arms was organized and effected by the chiefs of the Serbian Frontier Service.

In view of these circumstances the Note states that it is no longer possible for the Monarchy to maintain the attitude of expectant forbearance hitherto observed, or to tolerate the machinations which it alleges to have been hatched at Belgrade against the territory of the Monarchy. It is therefore compelled to demand from the Serbian Government a formal assurance that it condemns this dangerous propaganda, and that it will no longer permit such machina-

tions and propaganda. The Austro-Hungarian Government further demands that a declaration to this effect shall be published in the Serbian official journal and embodied in an Army Order; that proceedings shall be instituted against individual subjects of the Serbian Crown, with regard to whom specific charges are made; and that the Serbian Government should accept the co-operation of the Austro-Hungarian authorities in suppressing propagandist organizations.

BELGRADE, JULY 23.

The Note is in the following terms: On March 31, 1909, the Royal Serbian Minister in Vienna, on the instructions of the Serbian Government, made the following statements to the Imperial and Royal Government: "The history of recent years, and in particular the painful events of June 28 last, have shown the existence of Serbia of a subversive movement with the object of detaching a part of Austria-Hungary from the Monarchy. The movement, which had its birth under the eyes of the Serbian Government, has had consequences on both sides of the Serbian frontier in the shape of acts of terrorism and a series of outrages and murders..."

THE TIMES

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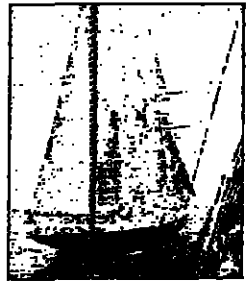
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BUSINESS EDITOR Patience Wheatcroft

THURSDAY JULY 24 1997

'Black hole' inquiry rejected by SFO

By JON ASHWORTH

THE Serious Fraud Office (SFO) has decided not to investigate the events at NatWest Markets that gave rise to a £90 million "black hole" linked to derivatives mispricing.

The SFO said that the Securities and Futures Authority (SFA), which regulates City firms and individuals, was better placed to examine the wider implications of the case. An investigation with a view to a criminal prosecution was not justified. The public interest would be "more appropriately satisfied" if the matter were dealt with through regulation.

Coopers & Lybrand, the accountant, and Linklaters & Paines, the law firm, concluded an independent report last month, pinning the blame for most of the losses on Kyriacos Papouis, a former NatWest interest rate options trader.

Mr. Papouis incurred trading losses on mark and sterling options, then hid them by creating false profits. The losses, and mispricing went undetected for two years, prompting questions about NatWest's operations and internal controls.

Mr. Papouis resigned as chief executive of NatWest Markets after the report's publication. The SFO said any inquiry would be restricted to a narrow area. By contrast, City regulators had the power to deal with all the individuals concerned and assess wider questions of controls and supervision.

It was felt that the particular complexities usually associated with an SFO case were absent. In addition, there were no difficult areas of law to be considered and no requirement for highly involved investigatory accounting work.

NatWest welcomed the SFO's decision, saying it would end unhelpful speculation. It had co-operated fully with the preliminary SFO inquiry. The SFA is understood to be looking at the case, although there has been no announcement of a formal inquiry.

Six managers quit NatWest last month. NatWest has taken steps to improve controls and pledged to continue to upgrade systems and control infrastructure on the investment banking side.

Trouble had been brewing at NatWest since December 1996, when Mr. Papouis left after four years as an interest rate options trader. In March, NatWest announced that a £77 million "black hole" had been uncovered; the figure subsequently rising to £90 million.

Mr. Papouis has declined to comment on allegations that he covered up losses and created false profits over a two-year period.

Commentary, page 27

Sterling at eight-year high as windfall cash reaches the high street

Shopping boom threat set to put rates at 7%

By ALASDAIR MURRAY
AND PHILIP BASSETT

THE City is braced for another interest rate rise after retail sales data pointed to a 1980s-style high street spending boom.

High street sales increased by an annual rate of 5.4 per cent in June as windfall related spending boosted sales of big ticket items.

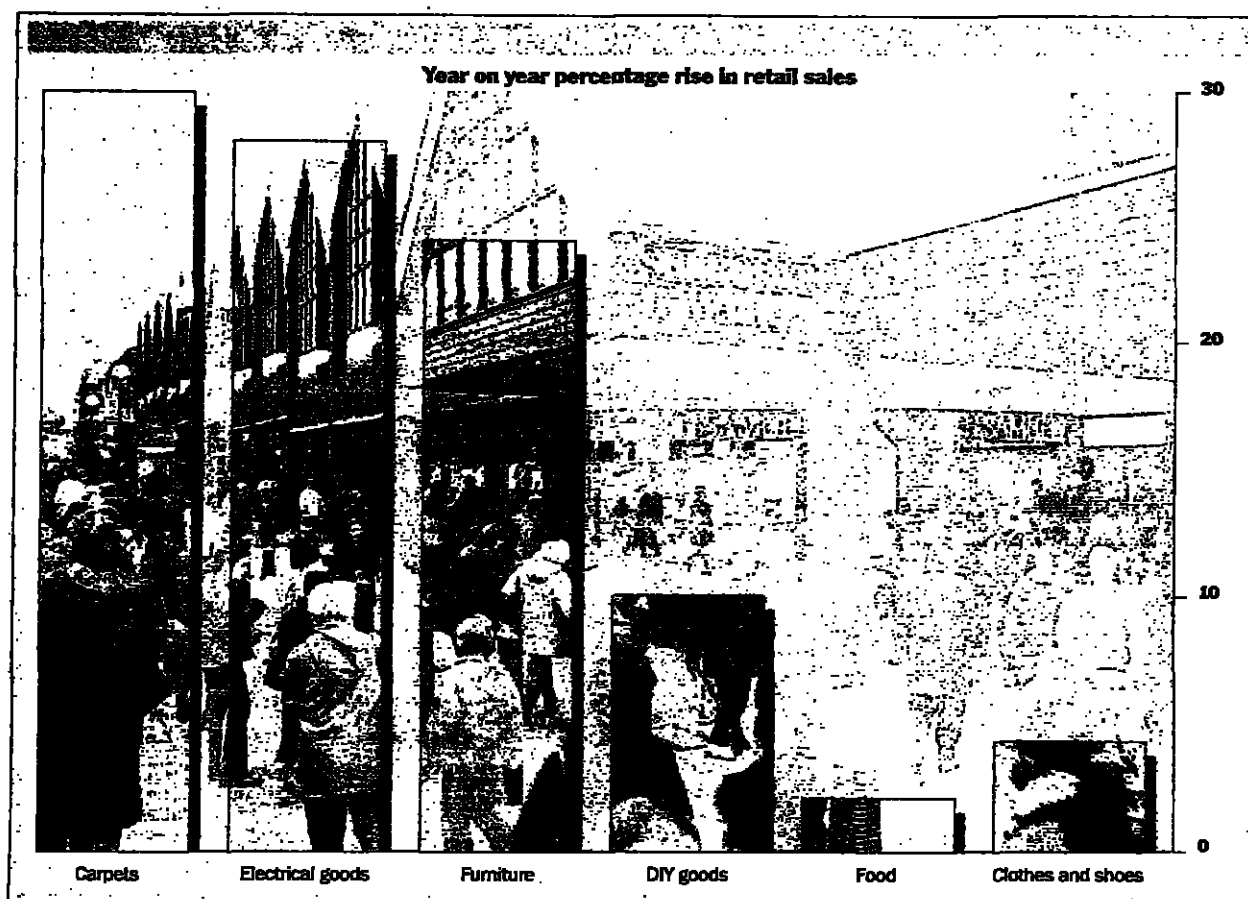
Market speculation that rates will rise to 7 per cent next month sent the pound soaring on foreign exchanges. The pound climbed to DM3.0578, its highest level since September 1989 — before slipping in late trade to close up three pence on the day at DM3.0712. Sterling's trade weighted index also touched an eight-year high of 106.7, before falling slightly to close up 0.9 on the day at 106.6.

The stock market continued its rebound as Wall Street climbed higher following Alan Greenspan's positive comments on Tuesday. The FTSE 100 jumped 85 points in early trading but finished just 27.8 higher at 4,824.5.

New evidence that the high level of the pound is beginning to seriously hurt exporters emerged in the latest British Chambers of Commerce quarterly survey that showed export orders slumping to a five-year low.

Economists said the new data coupled with the latest rise in the pound would heighten the "policy dilemma" faced by the Bank of England over further interest rate rises.

But Eddie George, Governor of the Bank of England, yesterday told the Treasury Select Committee that he viewed some of the rise in the pound as "irrational and ex-



Mr. George insisted that the pound's current strength is as much connected to political developments surrounding EMU as with the expectation of further interest rate rises.

Mr. George said: "The economic cycle explains part of the reason for the strength but it is mostly associated with developments in Europe."

The Governor also admitted that the Bank is uncertain as to the likely impact of windfall payments. But Mr. George

rejected the charge of Quentin Davies, Tory MP for Grantham and Stamford, that the Government should have taken account of the payouts by raising taxation, insisting the Budget had gone "a long way in the right direction."

Economists said that with the quarterly average growth in high street sales now showing an annual rate of 5.3 per cent — the highest figure since December 1988 — there is a danger that sales growth could accelerate further.

Adam Cole, UK economist at James Capel, gave warning that there is much more to come in terms of windfall spending and sales growth is also strong in other sectors such as clothing and footwear.

Andrew Cates, UK economist at UBS, said: "With sterling's strength doing much to dampen both domestic cost pressures and export demand, further increases in base rates are not warranted and would risk a hard landing for the economy next year."

The separate British Chambers of Commerce study of more than 9,000 companies showed export prospects dropping rapidly, with a net balance of 10 per cent of manufacturers reporting that their forward orders for exports over the next three months are falling — the lowest figure since 1992. But manufacturers' domestic sales and orders are broadly stable.

Commentary, page 27
Graham Searjeant, page 29

Record month for home goods

By ALASDAIR MURRAY
ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

HOUSEHOLD goods retailers enjoyed a record month in June as consumers rushed to spend building society windfall payouts.

Official data pointed to an extra £150 million of expenditure in the sector last month, almost certainly due to windfall-related spending on large purchase items.

Overall sales of household goods increased 7.5 per cent from May and were 21 per cent up on last June — the largest rise since January 1988.

The biggest winners were carpet retailers, with sales up 30 per cent from last June, electrical goods, up 28 per cent, and furniture, up 24 per cent. DIY sales also increased 10 per cent on last year.

Total high street sales rose 0.6 per cent from May, while the quarterly rate of increase jumped to 5.3 per cent — the highest figure since December 1988.

But the windfall-related spending, which added an estimated 1 percentage point to the index, masked a poor performance in other sectors of the high street, as the wet June weather took its toll.

Food sales fell 1.6 per cent from May, while sales in the non-specialised stores and non-store retailing and repair categories also declined. Sales of clothing and footwear fared slightly better, increasing 1.5 per cent from May, taking the annual rate to 4.4 per cent.

Economists said that high street spending could be even stronger this month as the improved weather should allow food sales to rebound, while there is likely to be more windfall-related spending.

BUSINESS TODAY

STOCK MARKET INDICES	
FTSE 100	4824.5 (+27.8)
Yield	3.4%
FTSE All share	2252.67 (+11.76)
Nikkei	20326.51 (+26.51)
New York	
Dow Jones	8098.34 (+36.69)*
S&P Composite	529.10 (+3.12)*

US RATE	
Federal Funds	5 1/8% (5 1/8%)
Long Bond	102 3/4% (102 3/4%)
Yield	6.41% (6.41%)

LONDON MONEY	
3-mth Interbank	6 1/2% (6 1/2%)
Libor long gilt	11 1/2% (11 1/2%)

STERLING	
New York	1.5773* (1.5803)
London	
\$	1.5812 (1.5767)
DM	3.0720 (3.0394)
FF	1.4832* (1.4832)
Sfr	2.4989 (2.4820)
Yen	194.82 (193.85)
£ Index	106.6 (106.7)

DOLLAR	
London	
DM	1.8240* (1.8235)
FF	6.1480* (6.1225)
Sfr	1.4832* (1.4832)
Yen	115.71* (114.96)
£ Index	104.5 (104.0)

Tokyo close Yen 115.48

NORTH SEA OIL	
Brent 15-day (Oct)	\$18.45 (\$18.30)

GOLD	
London close	\$324.45 (\$328.35)

* denotes midday trading price

Take off

Europe has decided not to block the merger of Boeing and McDonnell Douglas after winning substantial concessions from the American aerospace companies. Page 26

Disappointment

Reuters Holdings, the information group, disappointed the market with a 3 per cent fall in profits and a share buyback that returns less than a fifth of the group's cash mountain. Page 27, Tempus 28

Northern Rock float costs hit £9m

By CAROLINE MERRELL

NORTHERN ROCK incurred costs of £9 million as it prepared to convert from building society to bank and float on the stock market later this year.

Despite the Nationwide's determination to retain its status as a mutual, Northern Rock is convinced it will prosper as a bank when it obtains a listing in October.

David Baker, executive di-

rector, said he hoped the building society would retain its independence after conversion. "We hope that our performance for shareholders will ensure our continued independence," he said. Members will receive an average windfall of £1,400.

Yesterday Northern Rock reported a 27 per cent decline in half-year pre-tax profits to £62.6 million.

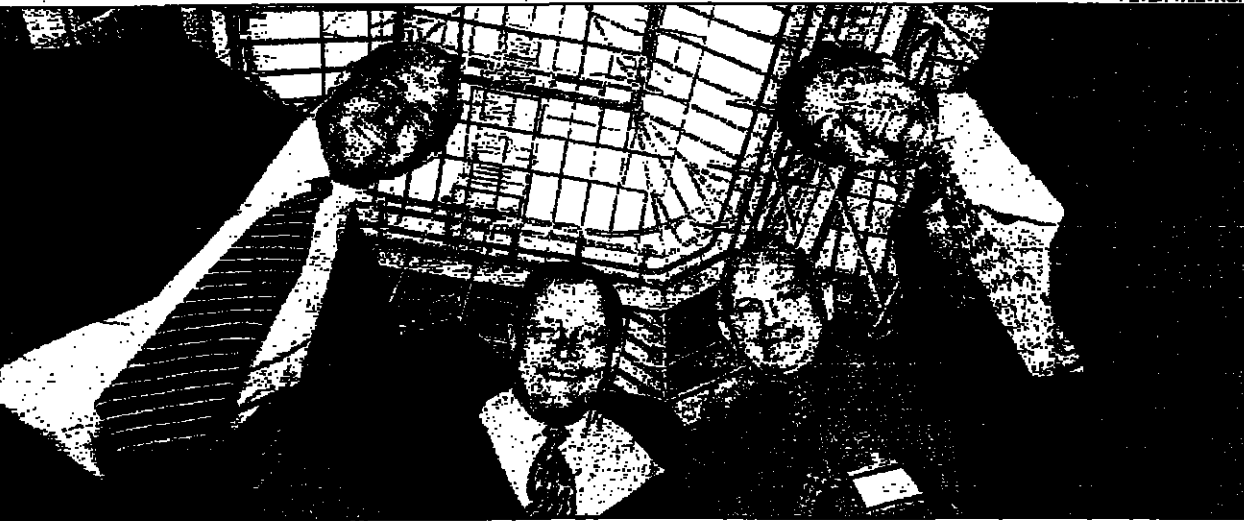
The society said it was trying to get its balance sheet in order before flotation.

Mr. Baker blamed the closure of its financial services division on the high costs of compliance. Staff from the division will be redeployed elsewhere in the society.

Pre-tax profits, excluding conversion costs and write-down of property, rose 10.2 per cent to £97 million, helped by

reduced costs. Net lending fell during the six months to £794 million, from £1.1 billion for the first half of 1996. Retail receipts rose to £531 million, from £302 million for the same period last year. The society said much of the new money came from the recently floated Halifax, Alliance & Leicester and Woolwich.

Nationwide vote, page 1
PETER TREWEN



Adam Applegarth, executive director, Bob Bennett, group finance director, Leo Finn, chief executive, and David Baker

Analysts shocked at low price for exploration company

Ramco Energy takes over JKC for £54m

By CARL MORTIMER

JKC Oil & Gas, the exploration company chaired by Sir Robert Horton, is to be taken over by Ramco Energy, an AIM-listed rival, for £54 million, a fraction at which JKC shares were sold to the public two years ago.

Ramco Energy is making a paper offer worth 46p per share for JKC. Sir Robert, a former chairman of BP and currently chairman of Railtrack, brought the exploration group to the

market in July 1995 at 190p per share. However, despite owning a stake in big oil and gasfields in Ukraine, JKC never made much money in the former Soviet republic because local customers failed to pay for the gas it produced.

Oil analysts were shocked at the price at which JKC had agreed to sell. NatWest Securities estimates JKC is worth £1 per share. Iain Reid, NatWest analyst, said: "The management appear to have thrown in the towel, recommending such a low price."

Ramco said it had secured the backing of institutions accounting for 26 per cent of JKC shares.

These are likely to include Morgan Grenfell which, prior to a rights issue in February, owned 17 per cent of the company. Peter Young, the controversial Morgan Grenfell fund manager who left after the discovery of irregular dealings, is thought to have been a supporter of JKC. Capital Group, the US fund manager, held 12 per cent last year, while recent investors include

PDFM, which acquired 10 per cent in April, and Mercury Asset Management, 5 per cent.

Ramco, whose shares have soared on the back of its interest in the huge oilfields in the Caspian Sea, is thought to be looking for a partner to reduce the risk of operating in the political turmoil of Ukraine. Bob McCrack, a new managing director, was brought in this year to cut costs at JKC.

Tempus, page 28

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Rival lottery promises to make your day

By JON ASHWORTH

A NEW lottery game with a jackpot of £100,000 is to go on sale in pubs, clubs, and airport lounges in November, creating the most serious challenge yet to the National Lottery.

Pronto!, a rapid-draw lottery modelled on the American-style game Keno, will be backed with a £10 million national advertising campaign by the team, now at M&C Saatchi, that handled the original National Lottery launch.

Tickets will cost £1, and 20p of each ticket will go to a range of charities, including Mencap, The Samaritans, and Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital.

The venture has been pioneered by Lord

Mancroft, the Conservative peer, whose charity scratchcards, including Poppy Day cards for the Royal British Legion, raised more than £5 million for charity. With scratchcards in decline, Lord Mancroft has turned his attention to online games, using a Camelot-style system linked to a mainframe computer.

Pronto! will be launched in more than 2,000 outlets nationwide, including pubs, clubs, bars, restaurants, bowling alleys, airport lounges, service stations and shopping malls. The network is expected to peak at 10,000 outlets in early 1999. Punters will pick up to ten numbers from a field of 80. Draws will take place every five to 15 minutes throughout the day.

The venture will be welcomed by charities,

which have lost heavily to the National Lottery. Lord Mancroft said: "The charities that are going to benefit from Pronto! will be people charities: those concerned with children, the sick, the disabled, and the old. Medical research charities will also benefit." Unclaimed prizes and interest will be passed to the charities concerned.

Lord Mancroft is chairman of Inter Lotto (UK), which will receive a management fee for its services. Former executives of the Massachusetts State Lottery have been recruited to run the venture. Crown Leisure, the slot machine company with a 50 per cent stake in Inter Lotto, will service and install lottery terminals and advise on distribution and much

of the funding will be provided by MMK, a lottery supplier. Players will typically pick three, four or five numbers, potentially winning £50, £120 or £300. Ten correct numbers win £100,000. Roy Fisher, managing director of Inter Lotto (UK), said: "It's not going to change your life, but it might make your day."

Camelot is tipped to launch its own Keno-style game, but has yet to win regulatory approval. Lord Mancroft said: "We are not a tinpot operation and are fully capitalised. We have the best lottery team in the world and in Crown Leisure have one of the leaders of the leisure industry." Pronto! retailers will receive a commission of about 10 per cent on ticket sales, double the amount paid by Camelot.

EU decides not to block Boeing merger

By CHARLES BREMNER AND TOM RHODES

THE European Commission has decided not to block the \$15 billion (£8.4 billion) merger of Boeing and McDonnell Douglas after winning substantial concessions from the American aerospace companies.

Boeing agreed to drop its controversial exclusive supplier contracts with three US airlines.

Brussels quickly claimed victory after a transatlantic trade war was averted at the last minute. The Commission had for weeks been expected to ban the merger at its scheduled meeting yesterday. The

official go-ahead will be given next week.

Commission officials could barely disguise their delight after what they saw as flinching by Boeing under the threat of the imposition of heavy EU fines.

Boeing's eleventh-hour concessions were hailed as vindication of the Commission's insistence that it has authority to police the terms of an all-American business deal with global implications.

Karel Van Miert, the EU Competition Commissioner who led the negotiations, said: "This was a vital battle in terms of competition policy. There was broad agreement in the Commission. The remedies the Commission was striving for have largely been supplied."

Mr Van Miert's aggressive handling of the politically delicate affair was a gamble that seems to have paid off, reinforcing the EU's regulatory muscle on the world stage.

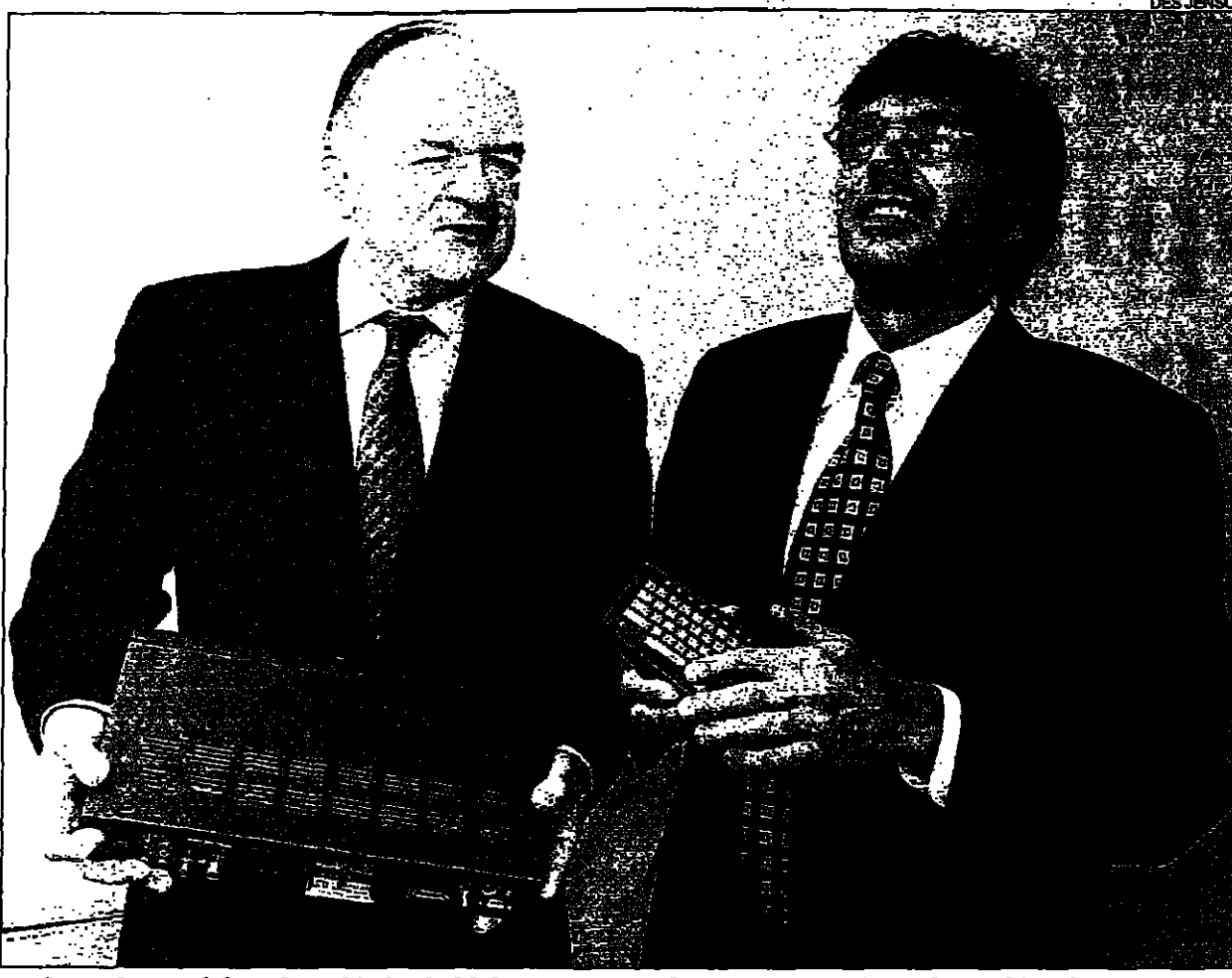
The outcome was a "victory for determination". Mr Van Miert said. "No state alone could have achieved a result like this."

A White House statement professed satisfaction at the outcome. President Clinton helped to broker the deal in telephone calls to European leaders.

Jack Metcalf, a Congressman with a big Boeing plant in his district in Washington State, said Boeing's concessions were merely face-saving for Europe. He said: "Giving up the exclusive contracts in name only is more face saving for Europe than any great concession."

Boeing agreed not to conclude any new exclusive aircraft supply contracts with airlines before August 1, 2007. It also agreed not to enforce the exclusivity provisions in its existing contracts with Continental, Delta and American Airlines.

The company had conceded in earlier negotiations to license any know-how obtained under military contracts it used in Boeing's commercial aviation business. Mr Van Miert said the Commission had also received a commitment that Boeing would not use its position vis-à-vis current McDonnell Douglas customers as leverage to obtain an advantage in sales of new aircraft.



Peter Morgan, left, and David Hood, chief executive, said deals among TV players had held back the service

Electricity market opens up to competition next year

By CHRISTINE BUCKLEY, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

MORE than two million households will be able to buy their electricity from competing suppliers by next July, under plans laid out yesterday by the industry regulator.

Homes in areas currently served by Seaboard, Eastern and Yorkshire Electricity will be the first to benefit from the competitive market starting next April. These companies will be the first to lose their local monopolies.

The introduction of competition in the supply of electricity has been beset by arguments between the regulator and

existing suppliers. As only Eastern, Seaboard and Yorkshire will be ready for business on day one only about 700,000 customers will be able to buy competitively, with the remaining 1.3 million coming in as their regional company gets its technology running. Competition is being phased in by postcode in three stages. Towns and cities included in the first phase are Bolton, Bury, Horwich, Ramsbottom, Chorley, Buckley, Connaught Quay, Holywell, Mold, Catterick, Deal, Dover, Folkestone, Herne Bay, Isle of Thanet,

Margate, Durham, Chester-le-Street, Consett, Houghton-le-Spring, Hull, Beverley, Hessle, Hedon, Hornsea, Inverness, Elgin, Isle of Skye, Dingwall, Ullapool, Motherwell, Airdrie, Coatbridge, Lanark, Nottingham, Norwich, Great Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Cromer, Fakenham, Wyndham, Swanscombe, Greenwich, Lewisham, Southampton, Lynton, Winchester, Torquay, Ashburton, Bridham, Dartmouth, Salcombe, Teignmouth, Walsall, Cannock, Lichfield, Rugeley.

Pace hit by third warning

By FRASER NELSON

SHARES of Pace Micro Technology fell to a low yesterday as the set-top decoder producer gave warning that the slow emergence of the digital television market had cast uncertainty over its prospects for the first half.

Returning flat pre-tax profits of £18.4 million (£18.2 million) for the year to May 31, the company, whose chairman is Peter Morgan, said mergers and takeovers among the leading European television players had slowed the emergence of digital service.

The warning, its third in six months, caused the shares to drop 15 per cent to a low of 53½p — against its flotation price of 172p last summer. Earnings fell to 5.7p a share (6.1p). Pace, which was founded by David Hood, is paying a final dividend of 1.8p, making a total 2.7p.

Sales of analogue decoders dropped from £53 million to £32 million in the second half. However, the sales from digital services advanced only 7.7 per cent to £80 million.

Analysts said consumers are putting off buying a new analogue TV in the expectation that digital television will soon be available.

Although Pamure Gordon, the company's broker, forecast profits of £20 million for 1998, other analysts left the profits range open between £1 million and £15 million.

Tempus, page 28

Eureko to bid for Gan

By PAUL DURMAN

EUREKO, the European insurance alliance that includes the UK's Friends Provident, is preparing a bid for Gan, the state-owned French insurer, as a first step towards a stock market listing.

Eureko claims to be Europe's seventh largest insurance group but it does not own its six partner companies, which run their domestic businesses separately. The umbrella company at the centre of the alliance principally handles the partners' international business.

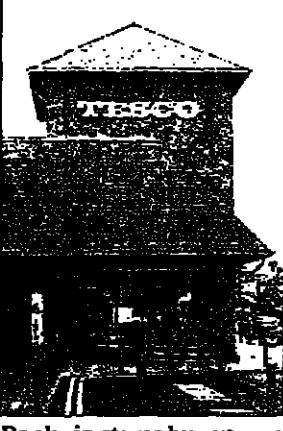
Jeff Medlock, Eureko's chief executive, suggested Eureko is worth up to £750 million. The addition of Gan would create a substantial business capable of flotation.

However, Topdanmark, Eureko's Danish partner, is not willing to support a bid for Gan, because it is "concerned about its shareholders".

Gan has lost billions of francs over the past three years, mainly because of provisions against bad debts of its CIC banking arm. Gan's privatisation has been delayed by the French election, but is expected to go ahead by the end of the year. The business could fetch up to 20 billion francs (£1.9 billion).

Tesco squares up to banks

By NATHAN YATES



Banks in stores by autumn

TESCO, the supermarket group, yesterday launched a new personal finance service in partnership with Royal Bank of Scotland.

Tesco Personal Finance will provide banking, loans, insurance, investment vehicles, pensions and mortgages by July next year in an aggressive drive to target high street bank and building society customers.

Shoppers will see banks in Tesco branches by the autumn, some of which may be open 24 hours a day. There will also be round-the-clock phone banking services. The

first products — a Tesco Visa credit card, a remoulded Clubcard, and Tesco travel insurance — will be introduced on Monday.

Derek Sachs, chief executive of Tesco Personal Finance, said: "We aim to offer products that will suit people's lifestyles. They will be convenient, jargon-free and value for money." About 1,000 jobs will be created.

Sainsbury Bank, a phone and cashpoint facility run in conjunction with Bank of Scotland, has taken more than £550 million in deposits since its launch in February.

The future is Orange 'for 1m customers'

ORANGE, the mobile telephone network, yesterday claimed a million customers on its books, giving the company a 13.5 per cent market share. Orange, ranked third behind Vodafone and Celtel, has been steadily lifting its market share since last year's flotation. At its last results, published in March, the company said it had raised its stake to 11.5 per cent from 7 per cent the previous year. The company still has substantial ground to make up on the two leaders, which both have more than 24 million customers each.

Orange plans to lift its coverage to 96 per cent of the population from 92 per cent currently. Heavy investment pushed Orange deeper into loss last year, when it went £229 million into the red. Orange claims the turnover of customers within a year is the lowest in the market at 18.6 per cent, against an industry average of 28 per cent.

Business superstore

PLANS to create a "business superstore" of information to help companies to cope with regulations from central and local government are being drawn up by ministers. A Whitehall committee, chaired by Peter Kilfoyle, junior Public Service Minister, met for the first time yesterday to identify new ways to cut red tape and make life simpler for business people, particularly those with small and medium-sized companies. Among ideas being considered are making official forms available on the Internet.

Shake-up lifts Bullough

BULLOUGH, the industrial engineering group that has been restructured, reported a rise in profits to £8.4 million from £3.1 million before tax and exceptional items in the half year to April 30. Adjusted earnings rose to 4.7p (1.12p) a share, while the interim dividend rose to 1.29p (1.17p). Profits from continuing operations increased to £8.8 million (£5.45 million) and disposals resulted in a £17.5 million fall in net borrowings. Sir Michael Pickard, chairman, said Bullough was now "a balanced and focused group". The shares rose 2½p to 95p.

Sales boost for NU

SHARES in Norwich Union rose on news business figures released yesterday. Total UK life and pension business rose £561 million in the first six months of the year, compared with £471 million. However, new business in Australia and other non-European Union territories was down from £150 million to £120 million. Total sales, including life, insurance, personal equity plans and unit trusts, rose £929 million (£800 million). The bulk of the UK life sales increase came from independent financial advisers. The shares rose 7½p to 322½p.

News Corp Fox victory

TIME WARNER Inc and The News Corporation have reached an agreement that would allow the latter's Fox News to be aired on the New York City cable system, over which Time Warner has a virtual stranglehold. The deal represents a victory for News Corp, parent company of The Times. It ends a nine-month dispute that kept Fox off the air in America's largest city. Time Warner's cable system will no longer block the 24-hour news channel, seen as a rival to CNN. News Corp will also gain access to 65 per cent of the Time Warner systems across the US.

Euro Disney revenue up

EURO DISNEY, operator of the Disneyland Paris theme park, lifted third-quarter operating revenues 8 per cent to £1.5 billion (£1.43 billion). The increase was driven principally by growth in park attendance and hotel occupancy, combined with a small increase in average guest spending throughout the resort. Since the start of fiscal 1997, operating revenues have grown 10.6 per cent to £1.7 billion, against the same period last year. Paribas, the broker, issued a "sell" note yesterday, saying interest and other costs will hold back net income.

Brewin Dolphin ahead

FRE-TAX profits at Brewin Dolphin, the private client stockbroker, rose 48 per cent to £4.1 million in the first half of 1997, despite ongoing costs relating to the introduction of Crest, the City's electronic share settlement system. Profits included a £196,000 one-off gain from the sale of a stake in an associated company. Operating costs increased by nearly £2 million to £20.1 million, fuelled by Crest investment. Earnings were 10.8p a share (7.8p). The interim dividend of 3p (2.5p) will be paid on October 1.

Shield-Abbott deal

SHIELD DIAGNOSTICS, the Dundee firm best known for its potential heart disease test, has agreed a five-year deal with Abbott Laboratories, the large US healthcare group, that will enable it to use Abbott's instruments. The first product will be a test for Lyme disease, which is contracted in forested areas and which can cause skin rash and rheumatoid pain. It is thought Shield is talking to Abbott about using its instruments for the more important AFT heart disease, which is regarded as a potential replacement for cholesterol testing.

LEGAL & PUBLIC NOTICES

0171-782 7344

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice of Administration Order made by the High Court of Justice in the County of London, in the matter of the insolvent estate of the late Mr. John Smith, deceased, who died on the 15th day of March 1997. The said Order was made on the 15th day of March 1997. The said Order was made on the 15th day of March 1997. The said Order was made on the 15th day of March 1997.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. JOHN SMITH, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given that the said Order was made on the 15th day of March 1997. The said Order was made on the 15th day of March 1997. The said Order was made on the 15th day of March 1997.

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Competitiveness panel formed

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

THE Government yesterday appointed prominent figures from industry and trade unions to a new body that will advise ministers on improving the competitiveness of UK companies.

The body includes Adair Turner, Director-General of the Confederation of British Industry, and John Monks, General Secretary of the TUC. Other members include Sir Terence Conran, a prominent Labour supporter, Ian Gibson, the Nissan chief executive, and John Edmonds, leader of the GMB union.

Tesco, Glaxo Wellcome, BP, Guinness and British Aerospace are represented on the 19-strong body, which includes a number of heads of smaller businesses.

Ministers denied the move was a return of tripartite industry/union bodies such as the former National Economic Development Council, but the establishment of the advisory group on competitiveness is

the first time since NEDC that business and the unions have helped to form government policy on industry.

Margaret Beckett, President of the Board of Trade, said she wanted the Government's commitment to partnership to be "more than warm words", and the advisory group was the first step in making that ambition a reality.

Announcing the formation of the new body at her first Competitiveness UK summit, Mrs Beckett said the Government's aim was to find a "third way" between centralised control and leaving everything to the free market, which would give "clearly identified and agreed roles and responsibilities" to the Government and to business.

As well as announcing a £30 million programme to help scientific investment, Mrs Beckett said she was considering setting up a unit to identify and understand industries and markets of the future.

Bank	Share	Bank	Share	Bank	Share	Bank	Share
Australia	2.28	Bank of America	2.21	Bank of China	0.98	Bank of India	0.98
Barclays	2.28	Bank of Europe	2.21	Bank of Japan	0.98	Bank of Korea	0.98
Bank of Scotland	2.28	Bank of France	2.21	Bank of London	0.98	Bank of New Zealand	0.98
Bank of Ireland	2.28	Bank of Spain	2.21	Bank of Portugal	0.98	Bank of Greece	0.98
Bank of Cyprus	2.28	Bank of Italy	2.21	Bank of Belgium	0.98	Bank of Netherlands	0.98
Bank of Luxembourg	2.28	Bank of Switzerland	2.21	Bank of Austria	0.98	Bank of Germany	0.98
Bank of Denmark	2.28	Bank of Sweden	2.21	Bank of Norway	0.98	Bank of Finland	0.98
Bank of Iceland	2.28	Bank of Czech Republic	2.21	Bank of Slovakia	0.98	Bank of Hungary	0.98
Bank of Poland	2.28	Bank of Slovenia	2.21	Bank of Croatia	0.98	Bank of Serbia	0.98
Bank of Bulgaria	2.28	Bank of Romania	2.21	Bank of Ukraine	0.98	Bank of Russia	0.98
Bank of Belarus	2.28	Bank of Kazakhstan	2.21	Bank of Kyrgyzstan	0.98	Bank of Uzbekistan	0.98
Bank of Tajikistan	2.28	Bank of Turkmenistan	2.21	Bank of Azerbaijan	0.98	Bank of Georgia	0.98
Bank of Armenia	2.28	Bank of Moldova	2.21	Bank of Latvia	0.98	Bank of Lithuania	0.98
Bank of Estonia	2.28	Bank of Latvia	2.21	Bank of Lithuania	0.98	Bank of Estonia	0.98
Bank of Latvia	2.28	Bank of Lithuania	2.21	Bank of Estonia	0.98	Bank of Latvia	0.98
Bank of Lithuania	2.28	Bank of Estonia	2.21	Bank of Latvia	0.98	Bank of Lithuania	0.98
Bank of Estonia	2.28	Bank of Latvia	2.21	Bank of Lithuania	0.98	Bank of Estonia	0.98

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Carpetbaggers at bay



COMMENTARY
by our City Editor

There are three good reasons for welcoming the defeat of Michael Hardern and his fellow pirates in their attempt to hijack the good ship Nationwide and convert it into a bank, to the enrichment of its three and a half million members. One is economic, one a matter of principle and the third is purely practical.

The last thing the British economy needs is anything up to £7 billion, dumped on the high street in time for next summer's sales, with the promise of plenty more to come as the dwindling band of surviving building societies are picked off by marauding bands of carpetbaggers. The retail sales figures make this perfectly clear: the growth in those consumer items whose prices nearly coincide with the average windfall.

On this analysis, the inevitable rises in interest rates in coming months might not have been enough to choke off this supply of fresh money. They would instead have made life difficult for mortgage-holders who were not recipients of demutualisation largesse, and for manufacturing as the pound headed inexorably for two dollars. And still, as the next batch of building society members received their payoffs, the spending spree would continue.

On a matter of principle, there may be no proof that the continuing existence of building societies modifies the rates charged by the converted and by existing

banks. But it would seem foolhardy to allow societies to join the great auk and the dodo while the theory is unproven. In ten years' time we might need them again. Even more foolhardy to have seen mass extinction driven by the worst sort of short-termism, the desire of the greedy for a few bob more.

On a practical note, while the antics of Michael Hardern may have enlivened the campaign, they have given no one who has met him confidence that he was ideal for the board of Nationwide or for any other business. His style of dress, his choice of venues for public appearances, his abrupt changes of opinion, these are between him and his psychiatrist. But his decision to base his campaign on sheer greed — "If you want £1,000, vote for me" — hardly suggests a coherent business plan.

The same may not be true of his four fellow rebels, but the voting figures do not suggest that the opposition to him was personal. He polled a few thousand votes less than they managed, true, but the poll in favour of the incumbents, and for mutual status, was overwhelming, and almost three times higher.

Nationwide is entitled to hope

that this puts a lid on the matter. Alas, not so, because anyone is entitled, at this or any other society, to repeat the process. Those who call on legal action to curb carpetbagging simply miss the point. The mutual movement has won this battle by defending its inherent qualities from change. It would be perverse if the victory was followed by fundamental change brought about by Parliament rather than by carpetbagging.

The Bank that needs to say no

As part of the consumer boom currently gripping the country, the Bank of England's monetary policy committee should all might buy themselves a new pair of spectacles each. These glasses will allow the venerable economists and central bankers to view the storming retail sales figures in

the same way that they see the storming pound. Either they take both these economic facts of life into the reckoning when deciding whether to put up interest rates, or ignore both.

Eddie George told the Treasury Select Committee yesterday that the 25 per cent rise in sterling in a year was irrational. And because the Bank believes rise is irrational and somehow relates to EMU, it does not see how increasing interest rates will effect it. So it is largely ignoring the pound when deciding on interest rates. Meanwhile the few bits of British industry which still make and export things are having a dreadful time trying to compete at DM3.06 to the pound.

At the same time the Bank is all in a tizzy about consumer spending — believing the economy is in danger of overheating like a badly wired toaster. But if you take a close look at the consumer boom the UK is enjoying is being driven by building

society windfalls. The Bank may say windfalls are the froth and the underlying growth is too strong. But this boom has an air of being short lived.

What are people buying? Carpets, furniture and electrical goods. They are investing in their homes. You only buy new home furnishings every few years (unless you own cats). These sectors suffered during the early 1990s and it looks like many people may be making the expensive household purchases they put off a few years ago because they were afraid of losing their jobs. Also this bout of avid consumer spending is quite likely to choke off an element of future expenditure on household products in the next two or three years.

The Nationwide vote indicates the building society conversion boom could be over, and with it this short-term consumer boom. This time next year — without an intervention from the Bank — there is a fair bet that we will be

seeing a fall in retail sales. So this apparent boom looks like a temporary blip. Meanwhile the strong pound looks like a real problem. If the Bank wants to ignore something, it should ignore consumer sales, because the pound will rise if interest rates are put up again. And that rise will not be irrational and will not be welcome.

The Wright decision

The new director of the Serious Fraud Office, Rosalind Wright, has quickly learnt the art of the possible. By deciding not to get involved in the investigation of the £77 million options mispricing scandal at NatWest Markets, she has avoided the SFO spending many months, and possibly many millions of pounds, pursuing a case that it would be difficult to bring to court and virtually impossible to explain to a jury.

Indeed if there had been any crime, it would have been in the concealment of the losses, not actually making the losses in the first place. This would be akin to pursuing a bank robber for

speeding in the getaway car. So Mrs Wright, who came from the Securities and Futures Authority, has said it is an SFA matter.

This should please Kyriacos Papouis and co, because going by past performance, the SFA does not consider concealing losses to be that big an issue. Take the case of Bruce Baer, a bond dealer at Banque Paribas. Three years ago he lost £6.25 million in two days, hiding the losses from his bosses. The SFA investigated, fined him £5,000 and said he could retain his SFA registration.

Of course the NatWest Markets case is fundamentally different. It is a lot more money, involves a high street bank and has brought about the resignations of some senior City figures. But if Mr Papouis's lawyers are worth their money, they will be studying the Bruce Baer case very closely indeed.

If not now, when?

WHY DO the shareholders of Formula One Holdings (meaning Bernie Ecclestone) feel the need to put out a statement saying Salomon Brothers is their "exclusive financial advisor" advising on "a number of strategic alternatives" with "an initial public offering" the "preferred course of action"? Surely there can never have been any doubt about this. The interesting line is "no decision has even been made with respect to timing."

Reuters disappoints City with mere £200m buyback

By Jason Nisse

REUTERS HOLDINGS, the information group, disappointed the market yesterday with a 3 per cent fall in profits and a share buyback that returns less than a fifth of the group's £1 billion plus cash mountain to shareholders.

Reuters shares fell 11p to 998.5p as Bob Rowley, finance director, put the blame on the Government. He said that the high pound had hit the currency translation of overseas earnings and that the present tax regime did not encourage large handouts.

The cash issue has been gnawing at Reuters for some time. It had to drop a £613 million dividend last year after Kenneth Clarke, the previous Chancellor, changed the tax regime.

Mr Rowley said the tax changes in Gordon Brown's first Budget, which removed dividend tax credit for pension funds, were the "first move to creating a level playing field".

The proposed £200 million buyback would stop the cash pile from growing further this year. But Peter Job, chief executive, said that the group could not go further unless the tax regime changed.

He added: "We're making this as big as we can within the tax capacity we have. The



Peter Job, chief executive, said the group could not go further with the buyback unless the tax regime changed

effect of this will be to stop the accumulation of cash in the enterprise but not to come to grips with the excess cash we're holding which we would rather shareholders had."

Although Mr Job would not rule out using the money to buy other information companies, he said: "We don't

want to be pushed into lax management through the availability of cash mountains or into inappropriate acquisitions."

The group's pre-tax profits fell to £333 million for the six months to June 30. Reuters blamed the strong pound, saying that in local currency

terms profits would have risen 11 per cent.

Earnings fell 3 per cent to 14.2p a share and there is an interim dividend of 3.1p payable on September 8, an increase of 8 per cent.

Reuters said that it was well on the way to quantifying the cost of the millennium prob-

lem — where many computers cannot handle the year change from 1999 to 2000. It is currently visiting many of its clients to see whether it will need to make software adjustments and how much this will cost.

Tempus, page 28

Executive rejig at Burton ahead of demerger

By Sarah Cunningham, Retail Correspondent

THE Burton Group has taken another step down the path to demerger by making a raft of senior appointments at Debenhams and the rump fashion chains business.

Staff were told yesterday that Richard Maney, at present in charge of home shopping, will become executive director in charge of brands and home shopping at the fashion chains business.

This job had been offered to Stuart Rose, a Burton director, but he left when the demerger was announced. Mr Rose is now a contender to fill the vacancy of chief executive at WH Smith.

Keith Cameron, who has had control of logistics, property services and retail design and development, will become executive director of stores, personnel and operations at the fashion chain business.

This side of the business — which will be run by John Hoerner, current group chief executive — includes Dorothy Perkins, Burton Menswear, Principles, Top Shop and Evans and is as yet unnamed.

The company is running a competition to find a name

for the new holding company. Both Mr Maney and Mr Cameron will report directly to Mr Hoerner. Debenhams will be run by Terry Green, the current chief executive. Peter Karland will be managing director and Matthew Roberts finance director. Martin Clifford-King will be chief financial controller, the company said yesterday.

Nigel Hall, who runs the group information systems at present, has been appointed demerger director. He will leave the group after the process is completed.

The appointments mean that all the executive director roles at the two companies are now filled. One or two non-executives will need to be appointed to complete each board before the demerger.

Burton is planning to sell its group headquarters on Great Castle Street in the West End of London.

The cost of redundancies — the number of which has yet to be determined — as well as the savings expected from the demerger will be known to the company in September, but may not be announced until the demerger prospectus goes to shareholders in mid-December.

'Cleaned-up' Ohmeda could sell for £1bn

By Paul Durman

CITY analysts believe BOC Group's sale of Ohmeda, its healthcare business, could raise close to £1 billion.

Estimates for the value of Ohmeda, whose business is based around anaesthetic gases, range from about £700 million. Although Ohmeda has suffered a sharp fall in profits in recent years after Forane lost its protection against generic competition, some believe bidders may be prepared to pay about two times sales, which were £506 million last year.

One commentator said: "Any buyer will be able to convince themselves that there's some profits growth to come out. It's still making a 16 per cent return on capital."

Danny Rosenkranz, BOC's chief executive, has asked JP Morgan, the investment bank, to find a buyer for Ohmeda



Rosenkranz crossroads

despite repeatedly insisting last year that he did not intend to sell the business. Ohmeda has about 4,800 employees in 30 countries.

Mr Rosenkranz said Ohmeda was at a crossroads, and BOC had to decide "either to invest in it or get out". He added: "It's been cleaned up,

the restructuring benefits are coming through. It's a business which could be made into quite a success... subject to putting serious money into it."

BOC's industrial gas businesses soaked up £621 million last year. Ohmeda's decline in profits, from £99 million in 1992 to £53 million last year, has prompted numerous calls for its sale. However, Mr Rosenkranz said BOC was not simply responding to such pressure.

"This is our decision," he said. Forane prices had stabilised after a long decline. BOC recently applied for US regulatory approval for a nitric oxide treatment of respiratory failure, including "blue baby" syndrome. Mr Rosenkranz has said this has the potential to be Ohmeda's most important product since Forane.

Tempus, page 28

Sunderland scores a £3.1m profit

SUNDERLAND fans suffered the disappointment of relegation to the First Division for next season, but the club's first results since coming to the stock market show it has returned to profit.

The pre-tax figure of £3.1 million for the year to May 31 is slightly ahead of the estimates laid in its float prospectus and is an improvement on the pre-tax £2.7 million loss for 1996. The shares closed unchanged at 35p yesterday. They were placed at 55p each in December 1996.

The club is gearing up for the move to a £15 million, 42,000-seat purpose-built stadium at Monkwearmouth next Wednesday, in time for a pre-season friendly against Ajax, after leaving Roker Park.

Adjusted earnings were 57.2p a share, against losses of 19.8p previously. A dividend of 3.2p is to be paid on November 4.

Tempus, page 28

Matthew Clark plays down impact of alcopops

Rosy result with less cider

By Fraser Nelson

MATTHEW CLARK, the drinks company, yesterday sought to shed its image as a victim of alcopops by showing that its Diamond White and Blackthorn ciders generate less than half its overall profits.

The company's shares rose 4p to 246½ as it detailed its profits breakdown for the first time, to prove that it is far less exposed to the shrinking cider market than many analysts feared. Peter Aikens, chief executive, said: "We took this decision because the view of the world is that we are just a cider business. We are a

branded drinks business with a strong wholesale arm, which is doing very well."

One analyst said: "We expected cider profits to fall quite sharply, but it appears Matthew Clark is slightly better balanced than we had given it credit for."

Overall pre-tax profits declined 4 per cent to £40.6 million in the year to April 30, after cider sales came in £12 million lower than expected, leaving group sales at £571 million (£451 million).

Mr Aikens admitted the company had underestimated the fragility of the Diamond White brand when it cut back on advertising. Cider sales fell 13 per cent in

the year to April 30, when the total market shrank 3 per cent. Its share of the market fell from 41 per cent to 37 per cent, and is expected to drop another point this year.

Profits from the wholesale business rose to £7 million, from £2.7 million, through first-time contributions from new stores. Mr Aikens ruled out any further acquisitions this year.

Earnings fell to 18.4p (31.9p) a share. The total dividend is held at 24p a share, with a final 15p due on October 17. No dividend increase is expected this year.

Tempus, page 28

LVMH tops up GrandMet holdings

Bernard Arnault, the head of LVMH who on Tuesday pushed his stake in Grand Metropolitan past 10 per cent, kept up the pressure against the proposed merger of GrandMet with Guinness yesterday by increasing his holding in GrandMet.

Market sources said M. Arnault had continued his tactic of switching out of Guinness and into GrandMet, though the amounts are thought to have been negligible compared with Tuesday's frantic trading.

It was confirmed yesterday that LVMH reduced its stake in Guinness from 14.2 per cent to 12.46 per cent, while raising its holding in GrandMet from 6.37 per cent to 11.05 per cent.

Volumes in the two companies yesterday were around double normal levels, with Guinness shedding 6½p to 591½p and GrandMet 5p to 617p.

M. Arnault, who has resigned as a non-executive director of Guinness, is due in London today to meet analysts and institutions to discuss his proposal that Guinness and GrandMet should merge their drinks arms with LVMH's Moët Hennessy and spin off food and brewing interests.

Further meetings are planned next week, but a spokesman for the Frenchman said they should not be interpreted as an institutional roadshow.

Budget blamed

British Steel yesterday took a further swipe at the Government's economic policies, blaming weak fiscal measures in the Budget for the strength of sterling.

The company, which is accelerating a restructuring programme involving thousands of redundancies because of the impact of the strong pound, urged the Chancellor ahead of the Budget to increase taxation.

At British Steel's annual meeting, Sir Brian Moffat, chairman and chief executive, said: "We support the Government's 'battle' to keep inflation at low levels but believe it is unrealistic to put virtually all the pressure for these actions on interest rates, when governments and other European member states are using fiscal policy rather than interest rates as their response to the threat of inflation."

ICI director

ICI, the chemicals group, has appointed Sir Alex Trotman, the chairman and chief executive of Ford Motor Company, as a non-executive director.

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STOCK MARKET

MICHAEL CLARK

Bulls run again on Fed Chairman's comments

CITY investors were riding high on the back of upbeat comments by Alan Greenspan, Federal Reserve Chairman, to Congress about the US economy.

Supported by the positive response overnight to his views by Wall Street, prices raced ahead in London, but were unable to maintain the early pace. Retail sales during June were higher than expected, largely because of building society windfalls.

At one stage the FTSE 100 index was almost 35 points higher before the profit-makers moved in as Wall Street gave up early gains. The FTSE 100 closed 27.8 up at 4,874.5, with the FTSE 250 20.0 higher at 4,481.8. A total of 846 million shares changed hands.

Grand Metropolitan reacted 5p to 67p despite the fact that LVMH was again adding to its holdings. It has been confirmed that Bernard Arnault's luxury goods group has raised its stake to 23.7 million shares, or 11.05 per cent. To help to finance the stakebuilding, it has reduced its 14 per cent stake in Guinness, down 6p at 501p to 236 million shares, or 12.46 per cent.

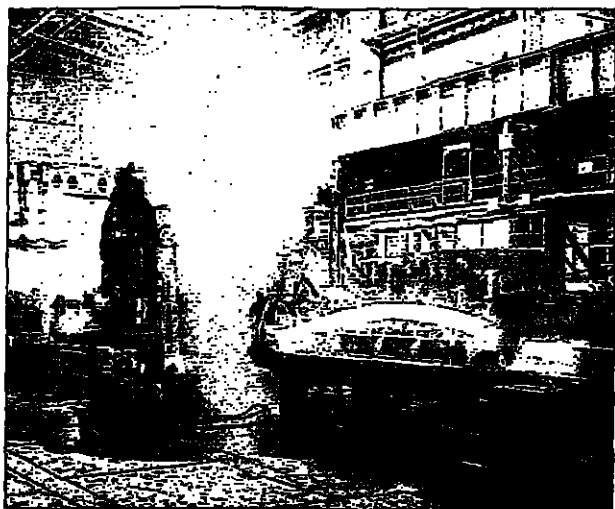
M. Arnault wants to merge the drinks interests of all three companies and has opposed the £24 billion merger between GrandMet and Guinness.

The "for sale" sign has gone up on BOC Group's healthcare operation. The asking price is reckoned to be £1 billion, which has pleased a market expecting the proceeds to reduce greatly the group's £1.7 billion debt mountain. The shares rose 6p to £11.41 1/2 on turnover of 3.5 million shares.

As expected, the strong pound took its toll of first-half figures from Reuters, down 15p at 588p, and the group admitted that revenues and earnings would be affected in the second half. Peter Job, chief executive, has confirmed plans to buy back £200 million worth of shares.

The strong pound is continuing to bite deep into profit margins at British Steel, down 1p at 155p. But shareholders at the annual meeting were told by Sir Brian Moffat, chairman, that he was optimistic about prospects.

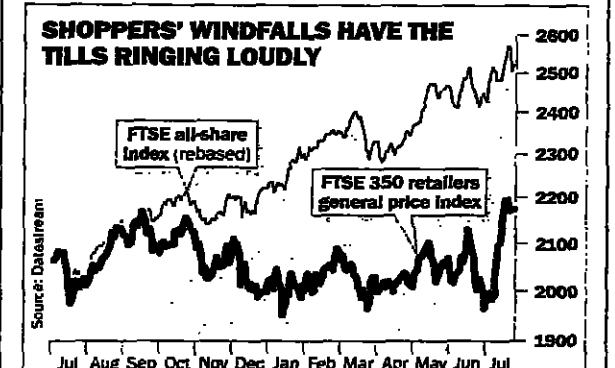
Worried also by the effect of a strong pound, Allied Colloids slipped 3 1/2p to 111p, but



British Steel shares dipped 1p, but the chairman is upbeat

ICI firmed 3 1/2p to 925p as NatWest Securities, the broker, urged clients to continue adding to their holdings.

There are still sellers of Stiefel Diagnostics at the higher levels as the company attempts to repair the damage done to its share price earlier this year by some corrupted laboratory tests. Yesterday the price raced up to 607p on the back of its latest deal with



The tide of windfall cash from building societies converting into banks found its way into retailers' tills last month. The cash accounted for the 0.6 per cent rise in retail sales to 5.4 per cent year-on-year.

Lord Forest of Credit Lyonnais Laing, the broker, was not surprised by the outcome. "The effects of the windfall on sales has been entirely consistent with the upbeat trading statement issued recently from Dixons. Big ticket items, such as carpets, furniture, electrical goods and do-it-yourself, all benefited," he said.

coating for surgical stents, were continuing. The shares closed a further 8 1/2p cheaper at 997 1/2p.

British Building & Engineering stood out with a leap of 15 1/2p at 70 1/2p cheaper at 997 1/2p.

Confirmation of agreed bid terms lifted Collectors Group 1p to 93 1/2p. Moore Corporation, a Canadian company, is offering 95p a share, valuing the direct marketing group at £21.6 million.

Bid terms from Ramco Energy lifted JKC Oil & Gas 3 1/2p to 47 1/2p. The all-share offer values JKC at around 46.3p a share, or £54 million. Ramco firmed 30p to £11.57 1/2.

The near 4 per cent rise in half-year profits from Spargo Consultants did little to impress brokers, but the 13 per cent increase in the dividend was seen as a positive move. The price rose 2 1/2p to 114 1/2p, with brokers forecasting £1.45 million for the full year.

There were two newcomers to AIM. Kingfisher Leisure made an encouraging start. Placed at 100p, the shares opened at 173p before dipping to 172p. They closed at 173p, a premium of 13 1/2p.

Citadel Holdings was placed at 100p and opened at 105 1/2p. After touching a peak for the day of 109 1/2p, the price eventually closed at 106 1/2p, a premium of 6 1/2p.

GILT-EDGED: London responded to the overnight enthusiasm shown by US Treasury bonds to the Fed Chairman's view of the US economy and the strong pound. Prices at the long end surged by around 1p and investors clamoured for stock in the latest Bank of England auction.

In the futures pit, brokers reported brisk business as the September series of the long gilt jumped 8 1/2p to £155 1/2. A total of £23,000 contracts were completed. 8 per cent 2015 was £13 1/2 higher at £112 1/2, while Treasury 8 per cent 2000 finished five ticks better at £102 1/2.

NEW YORK: The stock market soared again in early trading, extending the previous session's run into the record books. Profit-taking curbed the rally and at midday the Dow Jones industrial average was 36.69 ahead at 8,098.34.

MAJOR INDICES

New York (midday):
Dow Jones 8098.34 (+36.69)
S&P Composite 939.10 (+5.12)

Tokyo:
Nikkei Average 20,305.1 (-26.31)

Hong Kong:
Hang Seng 15,738.81 (+292.05)

Amsterdam:
EOE Index 988.48 (+27.86)

Sydney:
All Ordinaries 2863.4 (+27.4)

Frankfurt:
DAX 4406.09 (+175.67)

Singapore:
Straits 1974.69 (+24.18)

Brussels:
General 1497.06 (+26.17)

Paris:
CAC-40 3003.53 (+82.40)

Zurich:
SIX 1204.80 (+29.00)

London:
FTSE 100 4874.5 (+27.8)

FTSE 250 4481.8 (+20.0)

FTSE 350 2382.2 (+12.8)

FTSE Europe 100 274.62 (+4.3)

FTSE Asia 2062.07 (+11.7)

FTSE Non Financials 2297.52 (+10.4)

FTSE Financials 126.36 (+0.37)

FTSE Govt Secs 47.72 (+0.52)

Bargains 807.88

SEAQ Volume 1,880,100,000

US\$ 1.5712 (+0.0044)

German Mark 1.5712 (+0.0044)

Exchange Index 106.6 (+0.9)

Bank of England official rate (4pm) 5.75%

ECU 1.5479

CSDB 1.2211

RPI 157.5 Jun (2.7%) Jan 1997-100

RPIX 156.7 Jun (2.7%) Jan 1997-100

RECENT ISSUES

Ashtenne 135p

Canalair 120p

Citadel Holdings 106 1/2p

Delcam 267p

EMTB 115p

European Mng 25p

Galen Holdings 195p

Grosvenor Hldgs 24p

Grosvenor Hldgs Writs 110p

Hellon Public 149p

Hitchell Credit (UK) 173p

Kingfisher Leisure 173p

Primesight 125p

Pycraft & Arnold 57p

Rebourne Merit 108p

Royalblue Group 207p

SBS Group 108p

Thorn B 21p

Woolwich 287p

RIGHTS ISSUES

Brit Borneo n/p 51p

HIT Entert n/p (270) 85p

Janet Fund Ltd n/p (1) 1p

Lon Srd Srv Co n/p 39p

Mackie Int n/p (20) 1p

Tea Plant n/p (120) 5p

MAJOR CHANGES

RISES

Gold Fields Prop 177p (+18p)

Gold Fields Prop 182p (+15p)

Country Gdn 178p (+11p)

Brewin Dolphin 200p (+11p)

Croda 293p (+8p)

Cookson 214p (+8p)

Blackbills 456p (+15p)

Blackbills 540p (+15p)

Hutch Wharfedale 531p (+15p)

Temple Bar 449p (+12p)

Bank Scotland 440p (+11p)

Reed Int 827p (+13p)

FALLS

Carab Pharms 645p (-80p)

Concentric 117p (-80p)

Hozelock 363p (-23p)

Reuters 588p (-11p)

Abbey Nat 821p (-15p)

Stagecoach 713p (-10p)

Closing Prices Page 31

FINANCIAL

Too much cash

ON THE day that Scottish Widows decided that cash is king, Reuters was mourning that it could not get rid of its hoard. The saga of the group's £1 billion money mountain has engulfed what used to be considered an exciting, go-ahead, multimedia organisation. Today, Reuters has more of the look of a boring utility with a management in search of a mission.

Reuters should be a great deal more dynamic than it is. It has an unparalleled database of historical data, a formidable network of information gatherers providing up-to-the-minute news and financial information and a client base that would be the envy of most technology companies. It also throws off a lot of cash - £409 million in the first half of this year - which it could be investing in all sorts of clever things to sell to its clients, or

novel distribution systems that would make its database accessible to the world and its personal computer.

Instead, Reuters has merely floundered around trying to give the money back to its shareholders, with little success, blaming the Government for its predicament. It is time for Peter Job to wake up. The Reuters growth machine is now suffering a fall in profits. Blaming the strong pound will do little to restore Reuters shares to their premium.

In the next few months Reuters will reveal the full extent of its multimillion problems, which could well be another blow to the reputation of this media monopoly. Meanwhile, monetary union will not help Reuters' foreign exchange information services one iota. This company needs to run ever faster to stand still, but it appears to be slowing. So will the shares.

Ramco/JKC Oil

IF ANYONE can make money from gas in Ukraine, it is probably Steve Remp, chief executive of Ramco, the oil services group turned exploration company that has bid £54 million for JKC Oil & Gas. Ramco is getting JKC for a song - just 46p per share compared with estimates of its asset value of about £1 per share.

JKX is cheap not because of its prospects but because of its record. The company has attractive assets, in particular a 49 per cent interest in the Poltava field, which contains 80 million barrels of oil and gas. JKX is producing in one of the world's largest gas markets, but getting paid is another matter. Last year's £24 million loss included a provision of £1.6 million after a contract collapsed.

JKX is a salutary lesson

POOR HARVEST IN UKRAINE



BOC

AFTER endless badgering about its underperforming healthcare business, BOC has finally given in to the sceptics and put Ohmeda up for sale. So much for last year's assurances to the contrary. Ohmeda's profits have fallen from £99 million to £53 million over the past five years, but the sales group had been claiming that the healthcare company was set for a revival.

That is still the story but the turnaround has been delayed. Ohmeda was not helped by a Zeneca patent challenge, which hurt plans to launch a generic treatment. BOC claims it faced a choice of making a heavy investment commitment to Ohmeda, or finding a new owner. Given the existing demands on capital from the core gas businesses, there could only be one answer.

JP Morgan can still dress Ohmeda up quite nicely. The long fall in the price of

Forane, the anaesthetic gas that contributed profits of £123 million in 1992, has come to an end - well, almost - and it still has more than half the market. Profits from the rest of the business, which includes anaesthesia machines and catheters, have been steadily rising. Also coming up is a potentially important treatment for respiratory failure and "blue baby" syndrome.

Optimists suggest BOC could receive almost £1 billion for Ohmeda, which would give BOC funds to expand its gas business further. Hoechst's decision to concentrate on pharmaceuticals may present one opportunity, since BOC is relatively weak in continental Europe.

Pace

GIL SCOTT-HERON, the jazz musician, once famously said that the revolution will not be televised. A glance at the share price of Pace Micro

Technology indicates that television is not being revolutionised either.

Pace came to the market last year billed as the company that had everything. On the eve of the digital broadcasting era, it had contracts to supply a third of the decoders for the BSkyB-backed British Interactive Broadcasting - a key position in a potentially huge market.

Twelve months on, and we are still waiting. The City is getting impatient and the shares have lost 80 per cent of their value. Pace will just have to wait, but for how long? BSB has put its digital programming back until next spring. The huge cloud of uncertainty hovering over the company makes its crippled shares still seem too much of a gamble. In the mean time, consumers are waiting for the digital age before buying a new analogue decoder, creating a nasty hole in its market.

EDITED BY CARL MORTISHED

COMMODITIES

ICE-UK (London 6.00pm)
CRUDE OILS (£/barrel FOB)

Brent (Physical) 14.70 -0.30
Brent (3m) 14.70 -0.30
Brent (6m) 14.70 -0.30
WTI (Physical) 14.70 -0.30
WTI (3m) 14.70 -0.30
WTI (6m) 14.70 -0.30

PRODUCTS (£/MT)
Spot CIF NW Europe (prompt delivery)

Premium Lnd 107 (100) 105 (+1)
Gulf Lnd 107 (100) 105 (+1)
Gulf Lnd 107 (100) 105 (+1)
Naphtalene 107 (100) 105 (+1)

PPE FUTURES (Lnd Lnd)
Aug 107.25-107.50 Nov 107.25-107.50
Dec 107.25-107.50 Jan 107.25-107.50
Feb 107.25-107.50 Mar 107.25-107.50

GAS OIL
Aug 107.25-107.50 Nov 107.25-107.50
Dec 107.25-107.50 Jan 107.25-107.50
Feb 107.25-107.50 Mar 107.25-107.50

MEAT & LIVESTOCK COMMISSION
Average fatstock price at representative markets on July 22

July 22 1997
Pig 100 100 100
Sheep 100 100 100
Cattle 100 100 100

July 22 1997
Pig 100 100 100
Sheep 100 100 100
Cattle 100 100 100

July 22 1997
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COMMODITIES

ICE-UK (London 6.00pm)
CRUDE OILS (£/barrel FOB)

Brent (Physical) 14.70 -0.30
Brent (3m) 14.70 -0.30
Brent (6m) 14.70 -0.30
WTI (Physical) 14.70 -0.30
WTI (3m) 14.70 -0.30
WTI (6m) 14.70 -0.30

PRODUCTS (£/MT)
Spot CIF NW Europe (prompt delivery)

Premium Lnd 107 (100) 105 (+1)
Gulf Lnd 107 (100) 105 (+1)
Gulf Lnd 107 (100) 105 (+1)
Naphtalene 107 (100) 105 (+1)

PPE FUTURES (Lnd Lnd)
Aug 107.25-107.50 Nov 107.25-107.50
Dec 107.25-107.50 Jan 107.25-107.50
Feb 107.25-107.50 Mar 107.25-107.50

GAS OIL
Aug 107.25-107.50 Nov 107.25-107.50
Dec 107.25-107.50 Jan 107.25-107.50
Feb 107.25-107.50 Mar 107.25-107.50

MEAT & LIVESTOCK COMMISSION
Average fatstock price at representative markets on July 22

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THE TIMES THURSDAY JULY 24 1997

هكذا من الأسماء

Shares lose some early gains

TRADING PERIOD: Settlement takes place five business days after the day of trade. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
400	397	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	400	-3	-0.75	15.6
400	397	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	400	-3	-0.75	15.6
400	397	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	400	-3	-0.75	15.6
400	397	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	400	-3	-0.75	15.6

BANKS

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
1174	1171	BANKS	1174	-3	-0.25	12.8
1174	1171	BANKS	1174	-3	-0.25	12.8
1174	1171	BANKS	1174	-3	-0.25	12.8
1174	1171	BANKS	1174	-3	-0.25	12.8

BREWERIES, PUBS & REST

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
874	871	BREWERIES, PUBS & REST	874	-3	-0.34	15.7
874	871	BREWERIES, PUBS & REST	874	-3	-0.34	15.7
874	871	BREWERIES, PUBS & REST	874	-3	-0.34	15.7
874	871	BREWERIES, PUBS & REST	874	-3	-0.34	15.7

BUILDING & CONSTRUCT

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
37	36	BUILDING & CONSTRUCT	37	-1	-2.70	15.7
37	36	BUILDING & CONSTRUCT	37	-1	-2.70	15.7
37	36	BUILDING & CONSTRUCT	37	-1	-2.70	15.7
37	36	BUILDING & CONSTRUCT	37	-1	-2.70	15.7

ELECTRICITY

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
166	163	ELECTRICITY	166	-3	-1.81	15.7
166	163	ELECTRICITY	166	-3	-1.81	15.7
166	163	ELECTRICITY	166	-3	-1.81	15.7
166	163	ELECTRICITY	166	-3	-1.81	15.7

ELECTRONIC & ELECT

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
400	397	ELECTRONIC & ELECT	400	-3	-0.75	15.6
400	397	ELECTRONIC & ELECT	400	-3	-0.75	15.6
400	397	ELECTRONIC & ELECT	400	-3	-0.75	15.6
400	397	ELECTRONIC & ELECT	400	-3	-0.75	15.6

BUILDING MATERIALS

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
150	147	BUILDING MATERIALS	150	-3	-2.00	15.7
150	147	BUILDING MATERIALS	150	-3	-2.00	15.7
150	147	BUILDING MATERIALS	150	-3	-2.00	15.7
150	147	BUILDING MATERIALS	150	-3	-2.00	15.7

CHEMICALS

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
172	169	CHEMICALS	172	-3	-1.73	15.6
172	169	CHEMICALS	172	-3	-1.73	15.6
172	169	CHEMICALS	172	-3	-1.73	15.6
172	169	CHEMICALS	172	-3	-1.73	15.6

DISTRIBUTORS

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
150	147	DISTRIBUTORS	150	-3	-2.00	15.7
150	147	DISTRIBUTORS	150	-3	-2.00	15.7
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150	147	DISTRIBUTORS	150	-3	-2.00	15.7
150	147	DISTRIBUTORS	150	-3	-2.00	15.7

ENGINEERING VEHICLES

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
140	137	ENGINEERING VEHICLES	140	-3	-2.14	15.7
140	137	ENGINEERING VEHICLES	140	-3	-2.14	15.7
140	137	ENGINEERING VEHICLES	140	-3	-2.14	15.7
140	137	ENGINEERING VEHICLES	140	-3	-2.14	15.7

FOOD MANUFACTURERS

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
37	36	FOOD MANUFACTURERS	37	-1	-2.70	15.7
37	36	FOOD MANUFACTURERS	37	-1	-2.70	15.7
37	36	FOOD MANUFACTURERS	37	-1	-2.70	15.7
37	36	FOOD MANUFACTURERS	37	-1	-2.70	15.7

HEALTHCARE

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
166	163	HEALTHCARE	166	-3	-1.81	15.7
166	163	HEALTHCARE	166	-3	-1.81	15.7
166	163	HEALTHCARE	166	-3	-1.81	15.7
166	163	HEALTHCARE	166	-3	-1.81	15.7

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
150	147	HOUSEHOLD GOODS	150	-3	-2.00	15.7
150	147	HOUSEHOLD GOODS	150	-3	-2.00	15.7
150	147	HOUSEHOLD GOODS	150	-3	-2.00	15.7
150	147	HOUSEHOLD GOODS	150	-3	-2.00	15.7

INSURANCE

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
172	169	INSURANCE	172	-3	-1.73	15.6
172	169	INSURANCE	172	-3	-1.73	15.6
172	169	INSURANCE	172	-3	-1.73	15.6
172	169	INSURANCE	172	-3	-1.73	15.6

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
150	147	INVESTMENT TRUSTS	150	-3	-2.00	15.7
150	147	INVESTMENT TRUSTS	150	-3	-2.00	15.7
150	147	INVESTMENT TRUSTS	150	-3	-2.00	15.7
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High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
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150	147	INVESTMENT TRUSTS	150	-3	-2.00	15.7
150	147	INVESTMENT TRUSTS	150	-3	-2.00	15.7

SHORTS (under 5 years)

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
150	147	SHORTS (under 5 years)	150	-3	-2.00	15.7
150	147	SHORTS (under 5 years)	150	-3	-2.00	15.7
150	147	SHORTS (under 5 years)	150	-3	-2.00	15.7
150	147	SHORTS (under 5 years)	150	-3	-2.00	15.7

LONGS (over 15 years)

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
150	147	LONGS (over 15 years)	150	-3	-2.00	15.7
150	147	LONGS (over 15 years)	150	-3	-2.00	15.7
150	147	LONGS (over 15 years)	150	-3	-2.00	15.7
150	147	LONGS (over 15 years)	150	-3	-2.00	15.7

ENGINEERING VEHICLES

High

ACCOUNTANCY

Capital idea propels Big Six

Peter Gratton explains the surge in sponsorship by leading firms

THE progress of the leading accountancy firms in expanding the services offered by their corporate finance arms has raised some eyebrows in recent years. The latest area in which they have started to compete is that of acting as sponsor to companies seeking a listing. Why have they moved into this area and will it last?

Sponsorship work is a natural progression for the corporate finance arms of the leading accountancy firms. As the *Acquisitions Monthly* league tables show, the leading accountancy practices have developed their corporate finance skills to the point where they now dominate the market for professional advice on unquoted merger and acquisition transactions. Their attention has turned over recent years to lead advisory work in the quoted arena, in respect of both takeovers and listings. But why accountants?

In December 1993 the Stock Exchange amended its rules to allow accountancy firms to become sponsors to companies seeking a listing and the necessary changes to the rules for accountants soon followed. This coincided with a general change in the corporate finance market for smaller companies when some of

the larger merchant banks were focusing away from the smaller end of the market and many companies were losing their sense of loyalty to their traditional advisers, being open to advice from others. The advent of the Alternative Investment Market and the new role of nominated adviser (Nomad) has also enabled accountancy firms to establish a presence in this new market for capital raising. Their perceived quality compared with some of the smaller less well-known traditional houses has also been of significant benefit.

But a key element of the transition has been the change in the skills mix of the Big Six corporate finance arms. Over the past few years these firms have been recruiting bankers, lawyers and brokers, bringing together people with experience across the full spectrum of corporate finance work. Combining this with the existing skill base has meant that the corporate finance teams in the Big Six now have the experience and expertise to execute many of the transactions previously reserved for traditional lead advisers.

Some argue that without distribution facilities the accountants cannot be effective as sponsors. I believe that, to the contrary, it is just this sep-



Peter Gratton says the independence of firms is a plus

aration of the sponsorship advice from the raising of capital that makes the accountants attractive, being able to give advice that can be seen to be genuinely independent of any underwriting commissions.

Moreover accountants bring to the transaction a wide range of skills under one roof, such as accounting and tax advice as well as the corporate finance advice. All of these

functions, for example, were essential when Deloitte & Touche Corporate Finance advised on the demerger and acted as sponsors for the flotation of Clubhaus from Ex-Lands, the quoted group, two years ago.

The accountants are making significant progress in this area, but slowly. One of the reasons for this slower pace has been their caution: no Big

Six firm is prepared to put at risk the reputation of its name, and so all are being careful about the clients they are prepared to sponsor.

But accountants will be driving this market forward. We see sponsorship work as a valuable additional service to offer our existing client base, both in the UK and for our international network. So far, it is a small but accelerating revenue stream for us. In March alone Deloitte & Touche Corporate Finance acted as sponsor to two main market listings and Nomad to an AIM float with a combined market capital of some £100 million. In addition we are acting for an increasing number of quoted clients as sponsor or when they embark on substantial acquisitions or disposals, and as their lead financial adviser in public company takeovers.

More significant still is the investment that is being put into building up this area. In my view the Big Six will become an established force in this market within the next few years, offering a service that will be in demand particularly with those companies that, by virtue of their size, have found themselves underserved by their traditional advisers.

Peter Gratton is a Partner at Deloitte & Touche Corporate Finance, part of the UK practice of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu International (DTTI).

Risk of pain from cut-price reports

WE MAY be seeing the end of accountants' traditional "mission to explain" a company's results through its annual report and accounts. News that several building societies are taking the route towards summary financial statements is but one sign of this.

It is a fundamental change. Accountants have never before admitted that the language of financial reporting is foreign to those with whom they are trying to communicate. It has always been a basic tenet that a two-way process was in progress. Accountants try to make things more accessible and understandable, the general public gradually expands its knowledge of financial reporting, and eventually the two would meet in the middle. The average intelligent person would have enough of a grasp to feel that a set of good accounts was not a mystery. And the average accountant would be capable of explaining matters in a jargon-free way.

The only alternative to these assumptions is that business and finance is arcane and that only insiders can hope to understand it. That is unacceptable in a pluralist society that tries to be just. It is no surprise that the two efforts in recent years to roll back obfuscation and reveal clarity have met with huge popular acclaim.

Both the work of Sir David Tweedie at the Accounting Standards Board and the books of Terry Smith, the analyst, have had big success. The need to make financial reporting simpler and clearer is growing, rather than diminishing, as you would expect in a more prosperous, better-educated society.

So why is the corporate mood one of giving shareholders summaries rather than the full accounts? The simple answer is cost. It is all very well being a company with a wide shareholder base, but the cost of a set of accounts, in terms of artwork, design, photography and, above all, postage, is high. Summary financial statements are also more attractive to shareholders. They are much shorter, much smaller, and, with attractive graphics, appear more inviting.

So why should the financial reporting profession be wary? The first problem is that companies, when they are extolling the virtue of summary financial statements, start also to explain how these documents can become something more of a corporate brochure. Released from the responsibilities of statutory accounts, companies can wax more

lyrical about what fine organisations they are.

This process can only lead financial reporting back to the bad old days when a smiling chairman would lay on the charm and soft soap in the annual report while the accounts at the back carried a message of impending doom. Summary financial statements do tend to be, as marketing people say, "upbeat".

Companies also argue that in these days of a move towards electronic "real-time" reporting, the thick, paper document is outdated. But that argument applies only to sophisticated investors. The people identified in times of scandal as those who have lost their pensions are not people who scan corporate figures online. One purpose of financial reporting is to protect the vulnerable, who tend not to be technologically, or financially, sophisticated.

The third argument is that accounts are now so overloaded with additional material as a result of the Cadbury code on corporate governance that a limit has been reached in terms of just how much information anyone can cope with. This argument is nonsense. Certainly, there is much more information in accounts as a result, but it is the first increase in useful information for years.

Ask the average sceptical shareholder or user of accounts whether they want more information on the directors, their pay and how they have done their duties or more information on depreciation and you know what the answer will be.

The other argument is that the information, particularly on directors' remuneration and pension provision, is so complex that it is not worth printing. But that is a question to ask actuaries, or the directors. It could all be simpler if directors wished it so.

The final argument, however, is the one that people in the financial reporting world really need to remember. Whenever there has been scandal over a corporate collapse, the argument has centred on the report and accounts. It was quite possible for people to say of Polly Peck, for example, that if shareholders had read and understood Note 23 they would have been wary about the company's financial health. Under a regime of summary financial statements, directors would have to explain why they never sent out the detailed information in the first place. That could be more painful to explain than the figures themselves.



ROBERT BRUCE

Mitchell fights on

PITY poor old Austin Mitchell. For all those years in opposition the indefatigable MP gave the accountancy profession hell with the clear message that once in Government everything would change. But it hasn't. A few weeks ago Mitchell called an adjournment debate on the regulation of the profession, only to find the minister responsible unresponsive to his invective. Last week

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

it happened again. This time it was the regulation of insolvency practitioners. Once again Mitchell inveighed against "the Mafia regulating the Mafia" and this time extended the description to cover the DTI working party considering the issue. This did not amuse Nigel Griffiths, the Minister concerned. "To call my shunt a shunt is unfair, unworthy and untrue," he

said. "We have in Britain one of the best ways of regulating the insolvency profession." Mitchell is finding being in power a bit of a trial.

On course

THE English ICA, ever keen to improve its image, if not its reputation, has appointed another set of public relations advisers. This time Ludgate

Communications is to have a go at the £500,000 account. In particular, it will have to think up a successor to the institute's poster campaign, which aimed to distinguish its members from all the other UK accounting bodies.

Rumours in Moorgate Place suggest the new slogan will be a simple one. Something like: "We're more chartered than them".

Spot rates

THE next recession cannot be too far away. Accountancy recruitment agencies are analysing record and rising salaries for accountants. Some of it could be self-fulfilling. Hays Accountancy Personnel announce today that 82 per cent of accountants who resign their job are being offered a pay rise on the spot. No wonder the graphs move ever upwards.

ROBERT BRUCE

Court of Appeal

Law Report July 24 1997

Court of Appeal

Habeas corpus order is criminal

Cughi v Governor of Brixton Prison and Another
Before Lord Justice Beldam, Lord Justice Roch and Lord Justice Sullivan
[Judgment July 15]

An order relating to the obtaining of evidence for the purposes of a habeas corpus application in extradition proceedings was a criminal cause or matter within the meaning of section 18(1)(a) of the Supreme Court Act 1981. Accordingly, the Civil Division of the Court of Appeal had no jurisdiction to entertain an appeal against such an order.

The Court of Appeal so held, determining as a preliminary issue that it had no jurisdiction to entertain an appeal by Sergin Cughi from Mr Justice Carnwath who had set aside an order of Mr Justice Furbush made on Mr Cughi's application for the issue of letters of request under section 3 of the Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Act 1990 for evidence in support of his application for habeas corpus in reliance on section 18(1)(a) of the Extradition Act 1949.

The Bow Street Metropolitan Magistrate had committed Mr Cughi in custody under the 1949 Act on a request by the Swiss Government for his extradition to Switzerland to face charges of fraud against Credit Suisse Fides Trust SA.

Section 11 of the 1989 Act provides: "The court shall order the applicant's discharge if it appears to the court in relation to the offence... in respect of which

the applicant's return is sought, that... (c) because the accusation against him is not made in good faith in the interests of justice, it would, having regard to all the circumstances, be unjust or oppressive to return him."

Mr Clive Nicholls, QC and Mr James Lewis for Mr Cughi; Mr Paul Garlick, QC, for the Swiss Government; Mr James Turner for the Home Secretary.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE referred to the wording of section 18(1)(a) of the 1981 Act (no appeal shall lie to the Court of Appeal from any judgment of the High Court in any criminal cause or matter) and said that the question whether the Civil Division had jurisdiction to entertain Mr Cughi's appeal depended on the answer to three questions:

1 Did extradition proceedings fall within the statutory expression "criminal cause or matter"? The answer was unquestionably "yes". If there were any doubt about it, it was resolved by *In re Levin* [1997] 3 WLR 117.

2 Did an application for habeas corpus made in extradition proceedings fall within the statutory expression? The answer was "yes". In reaching that conclusion his Lordship relied on a long line of authority and in particular on *Ex parte Alice Woodhall* [1988] 20 QBD 832, 835-838. In that case the Court of Appeal had rejected the argument that a habeas corpus application made following the applicant's criminal conviction in extradition proceedings, was not a criminal cause or

matter but was collateral, not necessarily having reference to any criminal proceeding and that the primary object of such an application was to secure that the person detaining the applicant should produce him.

His Lordship also referred to authority which followed and approved that case. In particular *Amond v Home Secretary and Minister of Defence of Royal Netherlands Government* [1943] AC 147, 156 and 162. He rejected Mr Nicholls' argument that an application under section 11(3), whether advanced as a habeas corpus application or not, was a special, free-standing procedure provided by statute, separate and distinct from the Swiss criminal proceedings which founded the application to extradite.

Accepting Mr Garlick's submission, his Lordship concluded that Part III of the 1989 Act, comprising sections 7 to 17, set out a comprehensive code to govern extradition in present circumstances. Section 11(3) formed part of a comprehensive provision for what was accepted as being a criminal proceeding.

It was artificial to filter our section 11(3) from that coherent series of provisions and attribute to it a nature and character different from the process of which it formed part.

3 Did an order relating to obtaining evidence for purposes of a habeas corpus application in extradition proceedings fall within the statutory expression? The answer was again "yes" for the following reasons:

(a) It was a clear principle to be derived from the authorities that if the main substantive proceedings in question were criminal, incidental or ancillary proceedings thereto were similarly to be treated as criminal; hence the role that habeas corpus applications incidental or ancillary to extradition proceedings were regarded as criminal because extradition proceedings were so regarded.

His Lordship stressed that in using the words "incidental or ancillary" he was not intending to propound any new and different test but was expressing the gist of what he understood the authoritative test or tests to be.

(b) Orders relating to the production of evidence for foreign criminal proceedings were themselves to be treated as criminal; see *Bellamy v Secretary of State for the Home Department* [1985] QB 678.

It would be anomalous if an order relating to the production of evidence for the purposes of English proceedings regarded as criminal were not itself to be regarded as criminal.

(c) An affirmative answer was fortified by consideration of the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Cm 1928) which the 1990 Act enabled the United Kingdom to ratify. It was that procedure which Mr Cughi through the medium of the 1990 Act was seeking to invoke. It was plain that the procedure existed to provide for international co-operation between states party to the Convention in the prosecution of crime. It had no civil purpose. Thus the content of the present proceedings was criminal and the context lent its colour to the section 11(3) application as to other parts of the proceedings.

(d) To rely on section 3 of the 1980 Act Mr Cughi was compelled to assert that the conditions in section 3(1)(a) and (b) were fulfilled, namely the existence of an offence and of proceedings or investigations in connection with it. That demonstrated the closeness of the connection between the section 3 application and the criminal proceedings which the Swiss government were seeking to extradite him to face.

The questions posed by Mr Turner were pertinent to consider: What was the purpose of the application? Was it a step in the process of bringing a defendant to trial? Could it affect the conduct of the trial?

In the light of those questions and the authorities the third question should be answered affirmatively. From that it followed that the Civil Division of the Court of Appeal had no jurisdiction to entertain the appeal, being an appeal from a judgment of the High Court in a criminal cause or matter.

Lord Justice Kennedy and Lord Justice Sullivan agreed. Solicitors: Judge Sykes Fribou; CPS, HQ; Treasury Solicitor.

Regina v Ngan

Before Lord Justice Leggatt, Mr Justice Ian Kennedy and Mr Justice Collins
[Judgment July 11]

A person who, knowing that money had been mistakenly paid into her bank account in England, signed blank cheques on that account and cashed them in Scotland, did not in so doing commit an act of appropriation within the jurisdiction.

She was, however, guilty of an offence against English law when one of the cheques which necessarily drew upon the mistaken credit balance was brought back to England and presented for payment there. The act of theft was the presentation of the cheque.

The Court of Appeal, Criminal Division, so held when allowing in the appeal of *Sul Sol Nuan* against her conviction by a majority on December 19, 1996 at Southwark Crown Court Judge Laurie and a jury of three counts of theft.

Conviction on two of the counts, relating to cheques which were presented in Scotland, were quashed. Her appeal against conviction on the third count, which related to a cheque presented for payment in England, was dismissed. Her appeal against a sentence of two years detention in a young offender institution was allowed and a sentence of 15 months was substituted.

Section 3 of the Theft Act 1968 provides: "(1) Any assumption by a person of the rights of an owner amounts to an appropriation, and this includes, where he has come by the property (innocently or not)

without stealing it, any later assumption of a right to it by keeping or dealing with it as owner."

Ms Lauren Soerres, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals for the appellant, Mr Peter Gray for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE LEGGATT, giving the reserved judgment of the court, said that the outcome of the appeal depended upon whether or not, as an ingredient of the theft, the appellant had committed an act of appropriation within the jurisdiction.

As a condition of her employment she opened an account on August 11, 1995 with a London branch of Barclays Bank. The account number allocated to her had previously been that of a debt collecting agency.

Several payments intended for the agency were paid into the account by mistake, amounting to a total of £77,767.25p. Payments were also made for the credit of the account from the appellant's employer and small withdrawals were made from time to time not exceeding the latter credit balance.

Between September 25 and October 9, 1995 cheques were presented for payment in the respective sums of £25,000, £16,000 and £10,000. They were paid because the mistake was not discovered until November 8, 1995.

The appellant when interviewed said that she had signed the blank cheques and sent them to her sister in Glasgow, who had known that she had received the extra money. Two cheques had been presented for payment in Glasgow and the third in Peterborough.

The trial judge rejected a submission of no case to answer made on the ground that no offence had been committed within the jurisdiction. He viewed the theft as a joint enterprise between the appellant and her sister and regarded the appropriation as having taken place in this country because the account, the chose in action and the paying bank were all situated in England. However, his reason for that conclusion was wrong: see *R v Governor of Pentonville Prison, Ex parte Osman* [1990] 1 WLR 277.

On each of the three counts the appellant was charged with stealing a chose in action, namely a credit balance belonging to the debt collecting agency. Since it could not be disputed that the appellant had acted dishonestly, it was common ground that she was guilty of theft if the cheques had been committed within the jurisdiction.

The question therefore was a simple one: was there any act within the jurisdiction which amounted to an assumption by the appellant of the rights of the owner?

Applying the principle set out in *Osman* (at p294) to the present case, the act of theft was the presentation of the cheque. Until then no right as against the bank had been exercised.

All that had occurred beforehand, including the signing of the cheques, had been preparatory acts. She who supplied the signed, blank cheques, which were to be used to steal from the debt collecting agency, was an aider and abettor of the thefts, even though she was in England when the cheques were presented in Scotland.

As such, she would be liable to be convicted as a principal in relation to a substantive offence committed in Scotland. Viewed as a joint enterprise, that was where it was effected. It would not be enough to give the English court jurisdiction that her part in the theft was carried out in England: compare *R v Tomsett* [1985] Crim LR 369.

When the appellant sent the cheques in blank to her sister, she intended to appropriate such sums as her sister proved to insert into any of the cheques that she used. The appropriation was inclusive. In their Lordships' judgment, no right was assumed to the part of the appellant's credit balance that was not hers until a cheque was presented for payment in a sum which necessarily drew upon the mistaken credit balance. That represented an assertion of a right adverse to the debt collecting agency to have the cheque met by the bank.

The result was that on the two occasions when a cheque was presented in Scotland no offence was committed within the jurisdiction, but an offence was committed when the third cheque was presented in Peterborough.

When section 20 of the Criminal Justice Act 1993 came into force it would render irrelevant where any act occurred proof of which was required for conviction of theft. Meanwhile the appellant was acquitted on counts 1 and 2 of the indictment and her appeal dismissed in relation to count 3.

Solicitors: Crown Prosecution Service, Southwark.

Benefits recoverable as special damages

Neal v Bingle
Before Lord Justice Beldam, Lord Justice Simon Brown and Lord Justice Waller
[Judgment July 22]

Where by virtue of section 82 of the Social Security Administration Act 1992 general damages for personal injury were reduced or extinguished by repayment of social security benefits received by the plaintiff in consequence of his injury, the plaintiff was entitled to recover the loss of non-recoverable benefits which he was receiving before the accident and would have continued to receive but for the injury.

Section 81(5) of the 1992 Act did not prevent the court from considering recovery of such sums. The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment allowing John Albert Neal's appeal from the order of Judge Figue, QC, at Slough County Court on May 8, 1996 whereby he awarded the plaintiff £4,450 general damages for personal injuries sustained in a road traffic accident with the defendant, Gregor Charles Bingle, on January 14, 1989. The judge had rejected the plaintiff's

claim for special damages for the loss of social security benefits which he was receiving before the accident in respect of a pre-existing back injury.

Section 81 provides: "(5) ... in the assessment of damages in respect of an accident, injury or disease the amount of any relevant benefits paid or likely to be paid shall be disregarded."

Mr Roger Smith for the plaintiff, Mr David Tucker for the defendant.

LORD JUSTICE BELDAM said that at the date of the accident the plaintiff was in receipt of social security benefit. He received £30,201.27 benefit payments from the date of the accident to January 14, 1994 and the Department of Social Security issued a certificate of total benefit in that sum which formed the basis of the deduction from the amount of any compensation payment made by the defendant to the plaintiff and required to be paid by the defendant to the secretary of state.

To preclude the possibility that the whole of the plaintiff's general damages would be extinguished the plaintiff adopted the solution

suggested by Lord Justice Henry in the Court of Appeal in *Hossein v Secretary of State for Social Security* [1995] 1 WLR 812, 819 that the plaintiff could claim as special damages the loss of non-recoverable benefits he was receiving before the accident.

The judge had held that section 81(5) of the 1992 Act prevented any such recovery and that the section required the court to disregard the benefits altogether.

The subsection did not provide the conclusive answer to the plaintiff's claim the judge suggested. It was quite clear that it was "assessing damages in respect of an accident" that the relevant benefits "paid or likely to be paid" were to be disregarded. So the provisions could not refer to benefits paid before the accident.

There was thus no support for the judge's interpretation that section 81(5) prevented the court from considering recovery of a sum as special damages based upon the benefit which, but for the accident, the plaintiff would have continued to receive.

The mere fact that the plaintiff continued to receive an equivalent

sum in benefit to the sums which he was receiving before the accident was no bar to such a recovery. There was no reason in general principle why the plaintiff could not claim the benefits lost and the judge should have awarded the plaintiff a sum equivalent to the benefits which he would have received but for the accident, £9,626.21 with his medical expenses and general damages amounted to £14,576.21.

That sum represented the limit the defendant as compensator was required to pay to the secretary of state.

It was then for the plaintiff to appeal against the amount stated in the certificate of the compensation recovery unit of the Department of Social Security.

Lord Justice Simon Brown and Lord Justice Waller agreed.

Solicitors: Kleinman Klarfield, Stanmore Greenwoods.

Correction

In *In re Harvard Securities Ltd, Holland v Newbury* (The Times July 18) Manches & Co were the solicitors for the liquidator.

NEW MOVIES: Geoff Brown watches an English rose bloom among Paris's chattering yuppies in *Portraits Chinois*

Helena joins the French collection

Once upon a time you knew where you were with Helena Bonham Carter. You were in Merchant Ivory's Edwardian England: she was wearing petticoats. But since she cut her Pre-Raphaelite tresses, the world is her oyster. In *Margaret's Room* she was a greasy-haired urchin in a Nova Scotia coalmining community in the 1940s. Now, in *Portraits Chinois*, she is an English girl, Ada by name, living in contemporary Paris, speaking French, working as a fashion designer in a house run by Jean-Claude Brialy.

Having a mother who is half-French clearly helped her. For when Bonham Carter speaks you rarely hear the inflections of an English beauty, educated at public school, poking through the pursed vowels, grimaces and Gallic exhalations.

She talks a lot, too. All the characters do. Over several years they talk about love, desire, their apartments, their careers (either fashion or film-making). Much is said. Much is uninvolved, not because of deficiencies in the smart cast, but because the director, Martine Dugowson, rarely looks under the surface. These chatterboxes come to the screen with no past history (the exception is Lisa, the apprentice designer played by Romane Bohringer, whom Ada sees as a threat). We struggle to know what makes them tick, and to care about their liaisons.

Ada's boyfriend Paul, a screenwriter (Jean-Philippe Ecoffey), attracts Lisa's attention. Lisa, however, is being encouraged to team up with Paul's writing partner Guido (Serge Castellito), who has just split up with his girlfriend. Circling round them are other affairs and a pregnancy.

Possibly another director, working from another script, could have made these seem events of great moment, at least for as long as the film lasted. Woody Allen, perhaps. Or the veteran Eric Rohmer, France's best connoisseur of talkative trifles. But Dugowson, mounting her follow-up to *Mina Tannenbaum*, an observant study in friendship, hampers her cast with a shallow and overstretched script. Even with 15 minutes cut from the original running time we still wish to bid these people adieu a long time before the film does. Maybe the next time Bonham Carter speaks perfect French, the words will be worth hearing.

If character and incident seem out of balance in *Portraits Chinois*, *Palookaville* juggles the two far more adeptly. The setting is somewhere in New Jersey, geographically close to Manhattan's bright lights but spiritually stuck in the provinces. The characters are would-be crooks, eager to rob their way to prosperity. I could be describing your average American independent movie, pock-marked with blood and the f-word and in thrall to the t-word (Tarantino).



Helena Bonham Carter brushes up her French vocabulary to play the part of a fashion designer caught up in liaisons not very *dangereuses* in Martine Dugowson's talk-heavy *Portraits Chinois*

In fact, Alan Taylor's first feature, written by David Epstein, pursues other characteristics. Warm-hearted humour. Sweetness and light. The influence of the postwar stories of Italo Calvino, filtered through Italian film comedies alive to the quirks of ordinary life like *Big Deal on Madonna Street*. Like Mario Monicelli's film, this is a tale of bungling. In the opening minutes, a jeweller's shop is the target, but the building next door, a pastry shop, gets hit.

The perpetrators, unemployed, do not have the home life of hardened criminals. One (William Forsythe) lives with dogs. Another (Vincent Gallo), striving so hard to be Mr Big, lives with his mother, his sister and her husband, a cop. Another (Adam Trese) clings to his wife and kid, and is reluctant to participate. But empty pockets lure them all

Portraits Chinois
Curzon Phoenix, 15,
122 mins
Helena Bonham Carter
talks and talks in French

Palookaville
Curzon Mayfair, 15, 92 mins
Engaging movie about
would-be crooks

Love! Valour! Compassion!
ABC Swiss Centre, 15,

114 mins
Artificial Smugglers! Bad direction!
Broken English
Warner West End, 18,
93 mins
Bogged-down drama from
New Zealand

Idiot Box
National Film Theatre,
83 mins
Engaging Aussie portrait
of thick young criminals

onwards. They watch the 1950 B-movie *Armored Car Robbery* to get ideas. That robbery, too, goes haywire; life lets them down yet again.

Taylor, a New York University graduate with an award-winning short and TV work to his credit, pitches the film as a realistic piece with fairy-tale trimmings. He keeps a tight

The first inkling that *Love! Valour! Compassion!* is going to get on one's nerves occurs in the opening seconds. A harmonious voice is rhapsodising on the soundtrack about his lake-side country house: built in 1895, he warbles, and still with its original roof! That may impress America's estate agents, but it is hardly a selling point over here. Then the house owner's guests, all gay males, arrive and mingle: Arthur and Perry, accountant and lawyer, almost an old married couple; Ramon, the Puerto Rican dancer acutely aware of his sex appeal; Buzz, the musical comedy aficionado with a biting tongue; John Jeckyll, an English musician, aloof, mean-spirited.

To anyone familiar with Terrence McNally's off-Broadway play of 1994, they are all old pals. So are the players: with the exception of Jason Alexander, who replaces Nathan Lane as Buzz, the film reunites the original cast. McNally adapts his own text. The original director, Joe Mantello, directs again, showing minimal interest in cinematic matters. Perhaps the film's cosy elitism, smugness almost, comes in part from the production's inbreeding.

Mostly the source lies in McNally's script. As this houseful bicker, manoeuvre and nurture each other through three summer weekends, the characters grow to seem more like stereotypes than people, brazenly manipulated by the dramatist for comic, sentimental, or melodramatic ends. Jokes come easily to Buzz, the HIV-pos-

itive Broadway queen, but amusing lines about revivals of *The King and I* cannot in themselves sustain the film, or add bite to its treatment of AIDS. The undue concern for effect shows again when John Jeckyll's twin brother James arrives, sweetness and light compared to his dark bile. On stage, John Glover's tour de force in both roles won him a Tony award; on film, the stunt loses its punch.

Joe Mantello has a particular part to play, too: any artifice or jarring mood is immediately highlighted by his static direction. For all the film's flashes of wit or tenderness, there are enough irritants here to put your back up, whatever your sexual stripe.

Over to New Zealand now for *Broken English*, a story of cultural assimilation with Cro-

atian immigrants, a Maori working in a Chinese restaurant, and two Chinese sweethearts anxious to make "little Kiwis". This is fruitful material, though director Gregor Nicholas and Robin Scholes, producer of *Once Were Warriors*, restrict the film's appeal by styling it as a heavy drama of star-crossed lovers.

The Croatian father Ivan, proud and volatile, sets the tone, solving arguments with a baseball bat and imprisoning his own daughter for daring to become the Maori's lover and getting pregnant. Rade Serbedzija, the Croatian actor now rampaging through international movies, settles in for a long rage. Aleksandra Vujic's Nina and her boyfriend (Julian Arahanga) are more persuasive, though not enough to make their problems electrify audiences.

If New Zealand disappoints, Australia comes to the rescue with *Idiot Box*, the week's second film about would-be criminals. This has a tarter taste than *Palookaville*, though there is still something likeable about Kev and Mick, young layabouts who rattle round the suburbs drinking, arguing, mischief-making and watching TV (hence the title). They imagine themselves street-smart. Key especially. In fact they are dumb, never more so than when they acquire guns and concoct a bank robbery.

The director, David Caesar, trains a hip, quirky eye on these sad clowns, vividly portrayed by Ben Mendelsohn and Jeremy Sims. Visual interest is considerable: Caesar even makes police sticking pins in a map seem exciting. Sound, too, is inventively used. A film worth seeking out.

NEW VIDEOS: A fine portrait of childhood; and an absurd view of nuns

Ugly duckling comes good

■ **WELCOME TO THE DOLLHOUSE**
Artificial Eye, 15, 1996
TODD SOLONDZ's compelling and unsettling comedy, full of remembered pain, contemplates the awful life of Diane Wiener, an 11-year-old geek at Benjamin Franklin Junior High. "Why do you hate me?" she asks a schoolmate. "Because you're ugly." She's also not very lovable, and it says much for Solondz that she continues to engage our sympathy for this outcast. Available to rent and buy.

■ **BEHIND CONVENT WALLS**
Redemption, 18, 1977
A NUN pricks her finger handling roses. Close-up of her sucking her finger with sexual longing. Far for the course in a film directed by Walerian Borowczyk, Polish animator turned art-house pornographer. This stately specimen of his dubious trade, based on a Stendahl novel, revels in fetishistic detail and the piquant looks of black-and-white nuns liberating themselves against dazzlingly coloured backgrounds. Difficult to watch with a straight face.

■ **THE FRIGHTENERS**
CIC, 18, 1996
THIS represented something of a backward step for Kiwi director Peter Jackson after



Heather Matarazzo in *Welcome to the Dollhouse*

Heavenly Creatures, though fans of garbled fantasy movies may find delight in its tale of a swindling ghost exorcist (Michael J. Fox) faced with genuine ectoplasm. Hollywood's budget ensures smooth special effects, but

does nothing to stop jokes falling flat or the script blundering between comedy and horror. Available to rent.

■ **OCTOBER**
Tartan, PG, 1927
THIS electrifying film by the

great Sergei Eisenstein reconstructs the "ten days that shook the world" in October 1917, when the Bolsheviks brought down Kerensky's government. The director's methods are as revolutionary as the material: rapid-fire editing, elaborate montages, extensive use of metaphors. Characters may occasionally seem submerged in the visual fireworks, but it only needs the Winter Palace to be stormed or St Petersburg's bridges to be raised for the film to recover. The video uses the sound version prepared in 1967, with a score by Shostakovich.

■ **THE STARMAKER**
Fox Home Entertainment, 18, 1996
ADMIRERS of Giuseppe Tornatore's *Cinema Paradiso* may have their loyalties tested by the director's latest love letter to the cinema and to Sicilian life. The images are pretty in a postcard kind of way, but the story about a shyster from Rome who dupes villagers out of their money by posing as a film-studio talent scout is too drawn out and generates rather bogus emotions. However, the non-professional players are moderately pleasing, and Sergio Castellitto works very hard to make the lead character interesting. Available to rent.

GEOFF BROWN

'Intelligent and enjoyable'

Every week, young film fans discuss the latest releases...



■ **PORTRAITS CHINOIS**
Sarah Crook, 18: The French sure can make movies. C'est magnifique! Damian Samuels, 20: Imagine the French doing *Peter's Friends* — or *Les Amis de Pierre* — and this would probably be the outcome. The only difference, unfortunately, is that this is as dull as ditchwater.

Tim Thornton, 21: Helena Bonham Carter comes over all

age friends and relationships movie that doesn't really achieve anything or get anywhere. Leslie Isaiah Thomas, 18: Don't be put off by the subtitles. *Portraits Chinois* is

intelligent and really quite enjoyable.

■ **BROKEN ENGLISH**
Sarah: A film about falling in love with the enemy. The best of this week's movies. Damian: A multicultural *Fiddler on the Roof* set Down Under, with some very comic symbolism at the important moments. Tim: A powerful and moving film of race, love, politics and mixed marriage. Leslie: Cliché after cliché after cliché. A Kiwi *Romeo and Juliet*.

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Gershwin triumphs, wet or dry

Summertime, and the opera-goer should be easy. It wasn't last weekend at the Bregenz Festival, where the floods sweeping Central Europe pushed up water levels on Lake Constance and drove the first two performances of a spectacular new *Porgy and Bess* indoors. But if Bregenz has not been immune to the weather, it remains as resistant as ever to the artistic conservatism that pervades most of Austria, given in tandem with this uncompromising *Porgy* is a revival of Anton Rubinstein's long-neglected masterpiece, *The Demon*.

And thanks to the vision of Alfred Wopmann, the canny Intendant who operates on a mixture of idealism and realism, more innovation can be expected before he leaves the festival in 2002. This season has seen the addition of a versatile rehearsal space that will also be used for performances of experimental works, sometimes dance or drama, but in 1998 the premiere of the Austrian composer Georg Friedrich Haas's chamber opera *Nacht*, based on texts by Hölderlin. Next year's rarity in the Festspielhaus is Montezuma's *L'amore dei tre re*, and in 1999 it will be Martinů's *Greek Passion*, staged by David Pountney and Stefan Lazaridis in a co-production with Covent Garden due in London the following year.

The new rehearsal space proved itself already this summer, allowing detailed work on Götz Friedrich's *Porgy* production to continue during the unseasonable rain. Whenever thunderstorms previously caused disruption, straightforward concert performances had to be given indoors, but here we got a fully costumed, fully choreographed show, though without Hans Schavernoch's epic highway

OPERA *Porgy and Bess* Bregenz Festival

structure which stood empty outside, but will come into use later. Still, the costumes (Sue Wilmington), graffiti-covered backdrops and graphic signs of urban decay all make the producer's concept clear, and with yellow schoolbuses on earthquake-ravaged freeways, and heartless white cops tormenting a black community, this updating moves Catfish Row to present-day Los Angeles. Stereotyping is avoided, and the work emerges as a powerful piece of social criticism, just as relevant as when it was composed 60 years ago.

One gain from the temporary move indoors was that the amplification could be switched off: Andrew Litton was able to give a carefully balanced account of Gershwin's score, almost as idiomatic as he did at Covent Garden a few years ago, though there were times when the Vienna Symphony Orchestra needed to "let go" a little more. The very even cast was led by Arthur Woodley's dignified Porgy and Marquita Lister's gloriously sung Bess, her character a bundle of contradictions. Jeff LaVar's Crown may have been cast more for his pectoral rather than vocal muscles, but Eric Lee Johnson was a witty Sporting Life and the chorus (Harlem Singers) strong.

Musically, at least, *The Demon* was even better. Rubinstein's 1875 score, a vital, "missing link" in the history of Russian opera, was vindicated by Vladimir Fedoseyev in a deeply resonant performance. Based on Lermontov's dramatic poem about the supernatural se-



Hans Schavernoch's *Porgy* set, an epic structure on the lake at Bregenz, will be used when the floods abate. Meanwhile, Götz Friedrich's staging goes on indoors

duction of the mortal Tamara by a fallen angel, the work was the first to bring complex emotions into Russian opera, and there was no hint of cardboard characterisation here. The bass-baritone Egils Silins was commanding as the isolated but not evil Demon, and the

soprano Marina Mescheriakova a rich-voiced Tamara. With other roles filled by Slavonic singers, and choruses drawn from Moscow and Sofia, the sound was stirring. Aware that the work still needs careful handling, the Australian producer Neil Armfield, soon to

stage *Billy Budd* for Welsh National Opera but making his European debut here, adopted a naive, open-eyed approach. Carl Friedrich Oberle's simple designs, with a rolling backcloth that evoked Vrubel's famous Lermontov-inspired paintings, had beautiful

simplicity, but at times there was too much costume-drama and not enough psycho-drama. In some ways the work looks forward to Russian symbolism and such operas as Prokofiev's *Flery Angel*, and balancing this and its rather more conventional aspects is

a special challenge that was not quite met. But with a Houston production of *The Demon* in prospect and Wexford's not forgotten, Bregenz has confirmed that the opera deserves reassessment.

JOHN ALLISON

Elgar with a difference

"THEY'LL clap at anything, this audience," remarked my neighbour, after Steven Isserlis's performance of the Elgar Cello Concerto. "Bring back Paul Tortelier, I say." Impertinent maybe, but he was touching on two important points. The first is that 5,700 people had chosen to hear the Cello Concerto and Bruckner's Ninth Symphony played by a regional orchestra. When else, where else could this happen? These listeners wouldn't clap at "anything" but they were appreciative in the best sense of the word.

The second point is that if anyone was looking for their "own" Elgar as heard on best loved recordings, Isserlis was going to disappoint them. This was not an Elgar for the display of high passion, but seemed to well up from the aftermath of exhaustion. The descent of the famous melody came dropping slow: all the regret, but little of the sculpted tensions one is used to. Sometimes, he seemed to reach past enervation and into a dream world, where a certain detachment crept in (as in the Scherzo) or a sense of timelessness as in the final Moderato. He was restrained in all climaxes until the Moderato's final cadence, to which point of hushed intensity he moved with a liquid legato.

The BBC National Orchestra of Wales accompanied

BBC PROMS HELEN WALLACE

well. They began with Mendelssohn's overture *Ruy Blas* which can be safely consigned to the justly neglected masterpiece pile. It is full of standard sequences which kept the orchestra busy but failed to dazzle. Taking on Bruckner's Ninth in the second half was a tall order: this work is one of the most exposing in the repertoire. Stuffed full of brass interjections, the challenge is to find coherence across an arena of distant sonorities. Opening horn and trumpet calls did not augur well, but the performance warmed as it progressed. The Scherzo was demonic and some powerful string playing made for a memorable Adagio.

One wished for a stronger hand on the work from Otaka who didn't push the first movement on. After so magisterial an opening the second theme should melt into its flowing quavers; here it was held in check. Towards the end of the Adagio the horns came together in some glistening chords whose stillness made for a magical ending.

HELEN WALLACE

Cinematic cocktail

IRVING BERLIN was right; the melody does linger on. If Woody Allen can pull in the crowds with a promenade through the songs of yore in *Everyone Says I Love You*, then Steve Ross, prince of the Manhattan saloons, should be assured of an appreciative audience for some years.

You will not find Julia Roberts or Goldie Hawn draped across the piano in his Knightsbridge residency. Ross prefers to enlist memories of Fred Astaire, Eleanor Powell and others in his debonair celebration of songs from the cinema. Although he is not averse to laying on the camp and kitsch, his presentation and cocktail humour are as sharp as the parting in his slicked-down hair.

His passion for Cole Porter drew him to the songwriter's contribution to the obscure 1937 film *Rosalie*, crowned by a shimmering treatment of *In the Still of the Night*.

The British singer Robert Haberman then made an engaging guest appearance in homage to the double-act of Bing Crosby and Bob Hope, relishing the wit of lines such

CABARET Steve Ross Pizza On The Park

as "Like Webster's Dictionary, we're Morocco-bound". Ross's abrupt transition to modern times in *Everybody's Talking*, from *Midnight Cowboy*, was slightly jarring. Hearing him searching for depots in Barbara Streisand's *Evergreen* only brought to mind the "moon-lune" parody that we heard earlier on the Gershwin's *Blah, Blah, Blah*. Ross's voice is not conventionally pretty. What it lacks in tonal depth it more than makes up for in buoyant phrasing, cushioned by effervescent piano chords. Putting on the *Ritz* and *They All Laughed* were dispatched with brio, while on *They Can't Take That Away From Me* the slowing of the tempo and casual, bluesy ambience were proof that Ross's range extends well beyond that of a Park Avenue dandy.

CLIVE DAVIS

THEATRE: A fine revival of Duras's dark 30-year-old classic; plus Friel's puzzling 30-year-old tale of doom



Outwardly civilised: Julie Christie (Suzanna) and Aden Gillett (Michel), her lover, in a moody drama about female psychology, marital analysis and understated conflicts

A hell of a marriage

It is February on the coast near St Tropez. The wind blows, and so, from time to time, does a wistful woodwind, punctuated by a doleful double-bass. The sea glumly whooshes. Black crags are visible below a tall, gloomy door whose sides are brushed by thin, wizened trees. You aren't surprised to learn that the couple who own this Gallic Mandala have split up. The wife tried to kill herself or someone tried to kill her. Either way, they were hardly a fun pair inhabiting a place for fun people.

It is the perfect setting for Marguerite Duras. The moment Julie Christie glides on-stage at the Minerva, smiling forlornly above her chic black overcoat, you know this will be one of the dramatist's moodier exercises in female psychology and marital analysis. Instead of dramatic cut and thrust, you will get nudge and hint. The emotions, like Johan Engels's set, will be dark and hidden. Hypersensitivity will rule — and why not?

I must confess that Duras's work sets off something bland, male and impatient in me; but there is no doubting its class, especially when as physically

Suzanna Andler Chichester

elegant and emotionally fine an actress as Christie is in control. She is Suzanna Andler, wife of a wealthy, faithless Parisian. She is in St Tropez partly to find a place to rent in August — hence her presence in this musty, deserted mansion — and partly to carry on an affair with a journalist called Michel.

Christie's Suzanna has scenes with Aden Gillett's Michel, who is a lot more in love with her than she is with him, and her arms defensively if politely folded, with Julie Legrand's poised yet uneasy Monique, who is one of her husband's ex-mistresses. The tone is civilised, unemotional. The dialogue is sometimes more obfuscating than informative, for lies are habitual in this world. But gradually the portrait of a marriage emerges in shadowy silhouette; and pretty dreadful it looks.

We never meet Jean Andler, but Duras evokes his restless-ness and charisma. He is a serial womaniser, and has long been urging Suzanna to take a lover herself. And now she has done so what do they both feel? Hard to be sure, partly because we learn that

Jean has known Michel's identity long before the quietly climactic phone call in which Suzanna thinks she is telling him of the affair for the first time. But that old tag, *not te, nee sine te*, sums up much. They have given up on their marriage, yet still need to be married to each other.

It is that mixture of feeling — baffling to themselves, maddening to those trying to storm their fortress — which makes a 30-year-old play worth the capable revival Linda Davies has given it. Its understated conflicts still absorb, and still present a formidable challenge to the leading actress. Here is a woman marooned in a weird emotional hinterland, in which she simultaneously wants to kill her husband, kill herself, protect her husband, protect herself, preserve her marriage and finish it: yet nothing can be up-front.

Thus the weariness of soul that Christie suggests is as carefully controlled as it is deeply ingrained. Strained smiles conceal her true emotion and when despair momentarily strikes, she actually has her back to us. Disappointing? To those who like their drama visceral, yes. But that is the way Duras wanted it.

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■ **TO THE SOUL**
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WALT WHITMAN, great caroller of life and the body of electric, visionary and Bard of Democracy, once wrote an essay titled *Art Singing and Heart Singing*. His plea for a new music for a new-found land, and his own poetry, with its self-confessed indebtedness to European opera, find the perfect champion in the American baritone and adopted European, Thomas Hampson.

Hampson unearthed 400 settings while preparing this disc, and he has chosen 22, ranging from Stanford grandiloquently hymning the soul, to Bernstein setting an unpublished Whitman fragment. Three short interpolated poetry readings confirm Hampson's commitment to the fearless word power which

rolls out of Whitman's verse, and is answered by Craig Rutenberg's robust piano accompaniment.

My own favourites, and those songs which live deep inside Whitman's own nerve system, feel the pulsing of his blood, are the African-American Henry Thacker Burleigh's *Ethiopia saluting the colors* of 1915, Charles Ives's maverick *Walt Whitman*, and Michael Tilson Thomas's thrillingly eloquent and big-boned *We two boys together clinging*, written specially for Hampson in 1993.

ORCHESTRAL Barry Millington

■ **WAGNER**
Das Liebesmahl der Apostel etc
Choruses/Dresden
Philharmonie/Plasson
EMI CDC5 56358 2 ***
£15.99

OF ALL Wagner's lesser-known works, *The Love-Feast of the Apostles* is perhaps the least likely to earn a regular place in the repertoire. Some 20 minutes of forbiddingly unaccompanied male chorus lead to a five-minute peroration with full orchestra. But Plasson's new recording, with first-rate singers from Vienna

and Dresden, shows that the a cappella writing does not have to be turgid, cutting an incredible seven minutes off Wyn Morris's IMP version in the process. The orchestra's atmospheric arrival is in fact worth waiting for. *Lohegrin* was just around the corner, and if Plasson doesn't quite whip up the excitement Morris does here, his fleetness is ample compensation. His rendering of the *Trauermusik* — an outdoor funeral march to accompany the transfer of Weber's remains to Dresden — is also speedy, almost jaunty, to the detriment of the work's character, especially as the dark colours of massed wind/brass and muffled drums fail to register properly.

Fine performances, though, of the *Siegfried Idyll*, *Faust Overture* and two further a cappella choruses.

OPERA John Higgins

■ **KIRI TE KANAWA**
Sole a amore, Puccini arias
Lyons Opera Orch/Nagano; Vignoles
Erato 0630 17071-2 *** £15.49
ERATO have made an effort to inject some variety into Dame Kiri's Puccini recital.

Sprinkled among the familiar arias are a couple of intermezzi, from *Manon Lescaut* and *Butterfly*, and three songs. The latter include *Sole a amore*, a very early piece which was later recycled as the quartet from the third act of *Bohème*.

Te Kanawa sings it most winningly, but it serves less well as a record title. *Sole* is in distinctly short supply as Manon and Mimì, Tosca and Liu pour out their woes. Te Kanawa ill-advisedly begins with Tosca, not her best role, and then lets the other operas follow in chronological order. Mimì is no longer really her part either, for all the confidentiality she puts into the poor girl's short narration of a short life. She is happier with the soaring line of Manon's two arias, with the grace of *Magda's Dream* (La rondine) and with a pretty flower piece from Puccini's first opera, *Le villi*. Perhaps best of all is *Butterfly's Un bel di*, sung from the heart — and the chest.

Kent Nagano's accompaniment is supportive, though on the soupy side. Roger Vignoles is the neat pianist for the songs.

★ Worth hearing
★★ Worth considering
*** Worth buying

Pale post mortem

Lovers Riverside Studios

IT IS 30 years since Brian Friel wrote this puzzling piece, and it hasn't got any easier with time. Two actors on a bare stage re-enact the last hours of a young teenage couple studying for their exams on a sunny hillside in Co Tyrone. A female voice-over, the kind that walks you through reconstructed crimes as if the participants were the victims of some awful Jeffrey Archer plot, tells you what they had for breakfast, what the weather forecast was, and the mysterious fatal boat ride that cost them their lives.

Between the joists of this narrative, Mag and Joe act like an disgruntled young couple who've been saddled with a pregnancy and shotgun wedding. The sweltering heat of Studio 3 adds another — all too palpable — dimension of discomfort to Joe's disillusion and Mag's propensity to bore.

The play swings like a pendulum between Mag and Joe's arguments on the hillside and chunks of creepy reportage. On the one hand, Friel weighs us down with documentary; the impersonal facts after the event, the impact of the drownings on the families. On the other, we have the

disarming chemistry of two 17-year-olds whose hopes and fears are alive, banal and familiar.

Why did they die? Yvonne A. K. Johnson's production makes it clear that Mag and Joe are not simply victims waiting for a boat accident. Yet there is frustration too because not enough happens to exploit the feeling that one of them might have triggered something horrible on the boat. Surely that must be the manipulative point of this juggling act.

For one, didn't feel manipulated enough. But I suspect the opportunity for a truly compelling double-bluff was never in the writing in the first place. Ruth Kavanagh and David Eastman are good at putting the local colour into their characters' cheeks, he grudgingly doing the right thing by her; she, just 17, already sounding painfully middle-aged. I'm not sure I would wish them on anyone.

JAMES
CHRISTOPHER

Peter Ackroyd on two books that assess the far-reaching influence of a writer who knew the importance of being talked about



Wilde and "Bosie", Lord Alfred Douglas: a fatal romance

An Oscar worth winning

I began, like so many fatal romances, in Paris. Oscar Wilde, still relatively young and with only a volume of his poems as a passport, travelled to that city in order to pay homage to the French masters of style. He always proclaimed his great debt to Mallarmé and the other Symbolists, for example, although he borrowed their mystery rather than their magnificence. One of this charmed circle was André Gide; he was a young man who, like most hedonists, possessed a strong sense of the spiritual. As a boy he slept on wooden boards with the New Testament for company; but the laurel wreath is sometimes more appealing than the crucifix, and Gide turned to verse.

It was in this guise that he first encountered Wilde but the scenes of the earliest meetings, as recounted by Jonathan Fryer, contain more comedy than poetry. Wilde "sidled up" to Gide and whispered to him, "Do you know why Christ did not love his mother? Because she was a virgin!" Immediately they arranged to have dinner, and were old friends by the time they sat down. At a slightly later date Wilde gazed at Gide's mouth. "I don't like your lips," he murmured. "They are straight like those of someone who has never lied. I want to teach you how to lie, so your lips become beautiful and twisted like those of an antique mask." It was enough to turn any young poet's

head, and Fryer suggests that Gide felt himself to have been "spiritually raped"; it is lucky he got off so lightly. Like any pilgrim, Fryer treads over familiar if sacred ground; *André and Oscar* recounts Wilde's history as well as the slightly less notorious career of Gide himself who, apparently, tried to convince himself of his own heterosexuality before being "taken" in the sand-dunes of North Africa by a local Arab. Thereafter he would "chance upon young goat-herds", with their charming little flutes, and "the lyricism of such scenes penetrated the marrow of his bones". This last phrase is characteristic of Fryer's somewhat overheated prose: it seems that anyone who writes about Wilde finds it necessary to enter a Turkish bath of style.

Gide is perhaps the one who suffers most in Fryer's account. He emerges as a mildly irritating and somewhat peevish creature, torn in so many different directions that it is surprising he managed to remain in one piece. That is why his friendship never survived Wilde's disgrace. He refused to speak in his defence after the trials and, having been elected as Mayor of the small Normandy commune of La Roque, was embarrassed to be seen with him in Paris. Anyone who puts a Normandy commune before a great artist can hardly be forgiven, but movements of time and fate are mysterious.

Gide was eventually awarded the Nobel Prize and settled down as a grand old man of European literature, even as Wilde himself was being dismissed as a pariah of no importance. Like many who know that they are guilty of bad faith, Gide alternately patronised and misrepresented Wilde in subsequent essays. But of course it was the true genius who triumphed in the end.

Fryer believes that Wilde in fact always "haunted" Gide, but as Philip Hoare points out in *Wilde's Last Stand*, that was not necessarily a unique phenomenon. This book might almost be entitled *Wilde's last trial* because, at its centre, is the account of an extraordinary legal case at the end of the First World War when almost 50,000 English people were accused of being "ruled by the still extant culture of Oscar Wilde".

The names of Maud Allan and Noel Pemberton Billing are now quite forgotten, but their confrontation in the Old Bailey created what one newspaper called "extraordinary scenes and suggestions" which quite eclipsed public interest in the progress of the war. Maud Allan wished to dance Wilde's *Salome* in a somewhat suggestive manner but Pemberton Billing, MP and owner of a newspaper ominously entitled *The Vigilante*, accused her of pandering to "the cult of the clitoris". He was excused his use of the last word on the grounds that it was known only to the medical profession.

So a great libel case was brought. Legal proceedings of a salacious nature are the true popular entertainment of the British people and, much to everyone's delight, the details became more shocking by the hour. Pemberton Billing and his associates insisted that Maud Allan and Wilde's *Salome* were part of a larger conspiracy, organised by Germans, to destroy the moral fabric of the nation. It was a secret movement of intellectuals and aristocrats who were in turn the willing partners of prostitutes and homosexuals, actresses and politicians. The names of Asquith and Haldane were mentioned; it was intimated that the judge of the case itself, Justice Darling, also appeared in a "black book" of eminently corruptible officials.

Robert Ross, haunted the court like those ghosts of dead beauty invoked by Pope. Of course they turned upon each other and Douglas pursued Ross's own possible appearance in the notorious "black book" with a venom worthy of his father.

Philip Hoare suggests that this revolt of the populist Pemberton Billing against the established authorities did indeed mark the end of 19th century culture; but with the quixotic mixture of actresses and politicians, editors and prostitutes, we might also be witnessing the end of 18th century society as well. It was the last stand of the liberal Whiggish tendency in English politics.

It is an interesting and intriguing tale, but of course it has no moral. It ended in tears and the usual triumphalist pieties, according to the status of the respective parties; and then was quite forgotten. But, one element has survived. Jonathan Fryer registers the impression Wilde made upon his contemporaries, and Philip Hoare discusses the effect which he had upon posterity. He began as a sensation, came to maturity as a lesson in cultural history, and ended as one of the most important figures of the 19th century. At least, as he once remarked to a prison visitor, the English could no longer pretend that they had never heard of him.

ANDRE AND OSCAR

By Jonathan Fryer

Constable, £20

ISBN 0 09 45720 8

WILDE'S LAST STAND

By Philip Hoare

Duckworth, £16.95

ISBN 0 7156 2376 0

The daily assembly at my boarding school in North India began each morning with a prayer and a song. Some of the most memorable lines from my teenage years come from Tagore's selection of poems, *Gitanjali*: "Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high: Where knowledge is free: Where the world has not been broken up into narrow domestic walls..."

Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit; Where the mind is led forward by thee into ever-widening thought and action: Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.

These lines were translated from the Bengali original by Tagore in collaboration with Yeats and Thomas Sturge Moore in 1912-13. They were also, along with Robert Frost's *Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening*, the favourite lines of India's most famous Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. Not surprisingly, Dutta and Robinson include them in their packed anthology, along with a selection of letters, a newly translated one-act play, two short memoirs of his childhood and boyhood, various essays, black and white photographs of Tagore and his much admired avant-garde paintings, a tiny extract from his novel, fragments of poems, epigrams and three out of the 2,500 songs that Tagore wrote and composed.

Vision that tried to see everything

Ardashir Vakil

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

An Anthology

Edited by Krishna Dutta

and Andrew Robinson

Picador, £20

ISBN 0 330 39662 7

SELECTED LETTERS OF RABINDRANATH TAGORE

Edited by Krishna Dutta

and Andrew Robinson

Cambridge University Press, £60

ISBN 0 521 59018 3

It is an ambitious compilation for a 400 page book. Sometimes the pieces are too short or too abridged to really convey the flavour of the work; the songs are rendered impersonally without their haunting, timeless tunes. Here, if ever, there is a good case for a CD to be pocketed in the back flap of this pricey anthology.

The most rewarding and revelatory part of this book, for Western readers, is the heart of everything, both good and bad, I have ever read,

section that contains five of Tagore's best short stories. The first one, *The Conclusion*, is a masterpiece. Reading it, even on a grey and rainy London morning, brought tears to my eyes. Not tears of sadness or joy, but the tears one might shed listening to Bach or while watching a poignant moment from a Satyajit Ray film: handmade creations of such sublime simplicity and beauty that only nature could match. "In the course of life one sees a great many faces, but only a few become fixed in the mind, not for their external appeal but for some other quality — a transparency perhaps. Most faces do not give away much of the personality; but the transparent face — the face in a thousand — clearly reveals the mystery behind it and immediately impresses itself on the mind. Minnany's face was one of these. Her eyes held all the wilful femininity of a nimble, unfettered fawn. It was a face that, once seen, was not easy to forget."

Such sentiments are at the heart of everything, both good and bad, I have ever read,

heard or sung from the work of this great man and writer. Tagore's work is primarily concerned with innocence and clarity. He wants to be like the dying but happy boy in his drama *The Postmaster*, that begins this book. The child who is ordered to stay in bed by the village quack pleads with his father to allow him access to the window that looks out on to the "faraway hills", and all humanity that passes by. "I want to see everything — everything there is to see." Some lines later he says, "I don't know. I haven't read any books..." A telling reversal of Mallarmé's worldly-weary opening to *Brise marine*: "La chair est triste, hélas! et j'ai lu tous les livres."

Tagore's work, the universality he founded at Santiniketan ("abode of peace"), his huge body of work, seek to "knock at the doors of the mind", not through books, explanations and exams, but through the "nourishment of the imagination" and the day to day perception of the small but beautiful mysteries of life: "I loved to stand and look... In the farthest recesses of a sky full of burning sunshine I would just be able to detect the thin shrill cry of a kite; and from the lane adjoining the Singhi's garden, past the houses dormant in noontime slumber, would float the singing of the bangle-seller — 'chai churi chai' — at such times my whole being would float away too."

No heart without soul

It's a sort of truism that successful novelists rarely make successful playwrights (Joyce, James, Bellow, et al), and on the evidence of this 84 page novella by playwright Simon Gray (*Cell Mates. The Common Pursuit*) the opposite is also the case. *Breaking Hearts* is a self-

absorbed farce which holds the reader to ransom — as his alcoholic protagonist Professor Helena Twiscombe is held to ransom by a perfidious student. After a clumsy changeover in narrator near the beginning, the text is all in the hands of this nameless female lagoon.

Addressing herself to Twiscombe as "Twiskers" she boasts of her conquests, humiliating easy campus targets — the politically correct faculty, foreign students — who are never more than caricatures.

The book culminates in the seduction of Helena's Australian niece Sissy who, naked, is tied up in chains when she should have been accompanying Helena to the opera. This seduction is the novel's acme no less, but it remains curiously inert. And despite the bondage and the sado-masochism that accompanies it, unerotically.

Gray leaves a few clues that Helena, delusional and hallucinatory, may herself be the author of this student's "diary" (all drunks are unreliable narrators). But it is a case of a few clues too many (or too late) as it is plainly obvious, as both narratives are written with the same phrasing, in the same timbre, trading in the same comic mode. This from the diary: "When people, all these people, and all these people give me the eye, between-my-legs (let's shorten this to bl-"

not to be confused with blt, which is a sandwich, Twiskers) — blt is always aware. Because blt is right in the centre of my brain."

And this from Helena: "But my students are on the whole too dim to notice even my coarsest physical characteristics — the wart underneath my nose, the thickness of my neck, my slightly soiled blouse (it soils itself the moment I put it on, however clean my hands), my dumpling legs, my shoes that only look sensible, while actually gripping my swelling and throbbing feet."

The best comparison I can come up with for Simon Gray is Tom Sharpe. Except Sharpe is funny. Gray makes the mistake of presuming certain scenes are intrinsically comic, like one in which an American student is conned into believing that the dog who bit her is a known rabies carrier. Here, the prose is on the level of bar-room banter: "Oh, shit. Oh, shit. Oh, shit! Think of Minnie Mouse squeaking 'Oh, shit!' It was like that."

The critic Roland Barthes has said: "A text's unity lies not in its origin but in its destination" — with the reader. The novelist has not the same recourse as a playwright to actors and set designers to help sell the message. Fiction is not a team sport. Gray has neglected to do much of the work of a novelist and the result is a truncated half-book.

Russell Celyn Jones

BREAKING HEARTS

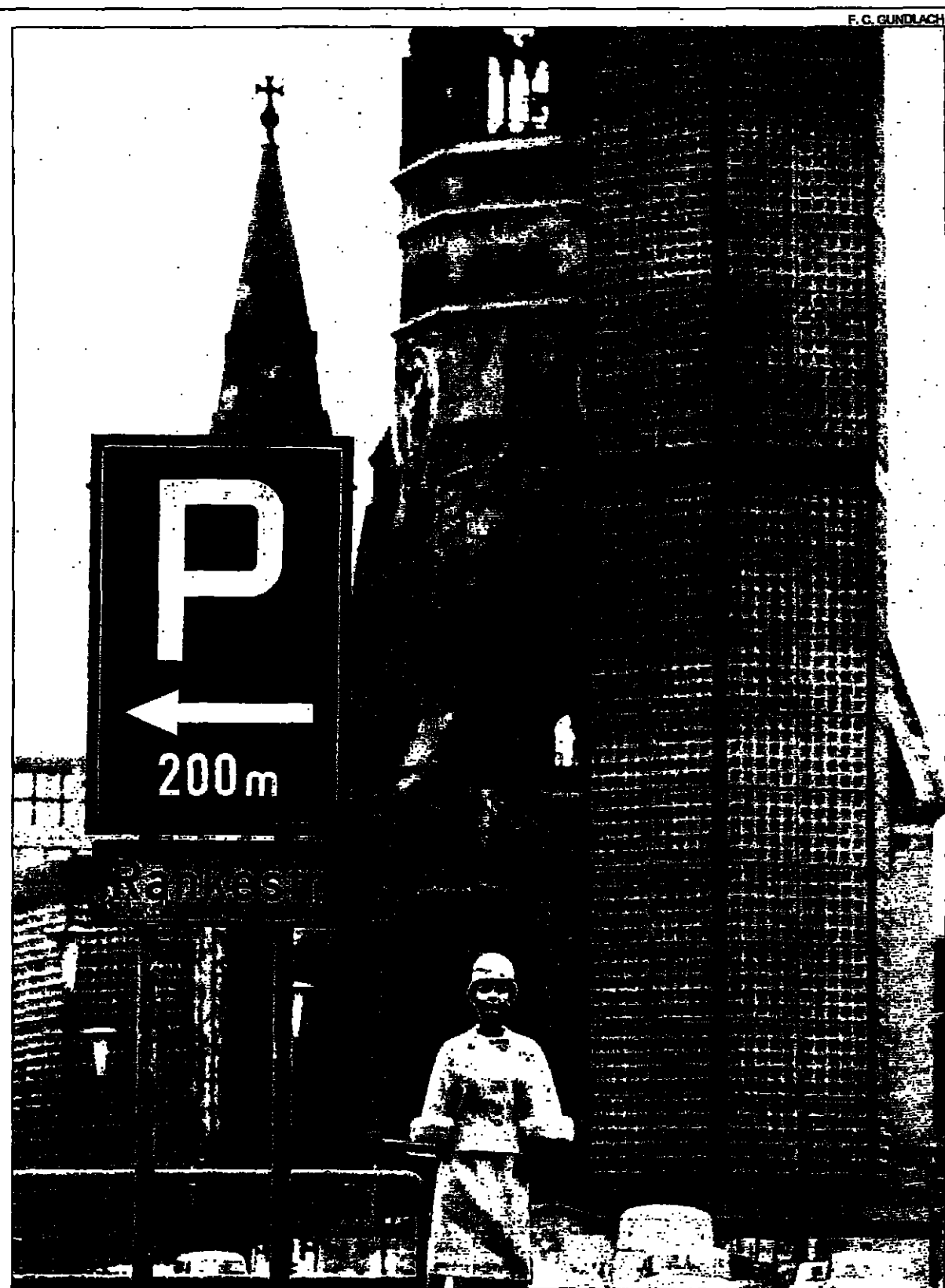
By Simon Gray

Faber, £5.99

ISBN 0 571 17288 5



Gray: flat farce



Building the new on to the old: view of Berlin, 1963, from German Photography 1870-1970 (Yale, £40)

READING Giles MacDonogh's absorbing book about the new German capital, you might wonder why anyone ever bothered with Berlin at all. Situated in an inaccessible corner of north-east Europe, with minimal cultural traditions, no cuisine and centuries of dismal housing, Berlin seemed to become merely the plaything of those accused 18th- and 19th-century Frederick and Williams of Prussia (who generally preferred Potsdam anyway). Their ambitious conceptions eventually went to ruin, first under the Nazis — helped by the work of Allied bombers — then under the communists.

How to make a 500-page book out of that? MacDonogh manages admirably. He eschews the obvious chronological mode, and tackles this weirdly mutated city thematically: architecture, society, the arts, even food and drink (a particular interest of MacDonogh's). The chapter on Berlin's physical disposition is the longest: no city in Christendom — with the exception of Jerusalem — has undergone such massive construction and destruction, only to emerge against all logic with its identity renewed.

Tales from the city of change

James Woodall

BERLIN

By Giles MacDonogh

Sinclair-Stevenson, £25

ISBN 1 85198 525 2

This is key to understanding Berlin: its ill-mannered fight for survival. While there are prehistoric traces of settlement, the city proper didn't make its mark until the mid-13th century; it became the capital of Brandenburg in 1466. Frederick the Great brought real dynamism to the place in the 18th century, which is why 20 years after his death Napoleon so enjoyed defeating the Prussians — and plundering Berlin. Franco-German relations plummeted for a century and a half.

MacDonogh offers a wealth of detail on the feverish building which enlarged and transformed the city in the 19th century. However, MacDonogh's attention to architectural minutiae also slows the book down, leaving less space for portraying the Berlin most of us want to read about, the city of the inter-war Weimar Republic.

Indeed, the supreme irony of any such study of Berlin is that one of its key buildings, the Imperial Schloss, bearing vital traces of 500 years of the city's evolution, can only have a ghostly presence: symbolising as it did so much about the triumphalist Prussian past, the communists blew it up in 1950. MacDonogh's many descriptions of this architectural dinosaur read more like an enthusiast's praise for a forgotten Berlin than a valid act of reconstruction.

Nonetheless, MacDonogh is finally true to his own dictum: "Berlin is a self-destructive place," he says. "There has rarely been any sentiment about the past." This was no truer than in 1945, when most of what MacDonogh writes about had gone. Fifty years later, in a vast, leafy and variegated urban landscape, it is hard to imagine the gutted Hades left by two years of total war. MacDonogh's evocations of it are vivid and moving.

His book is a broad history of a city remarkably resistant to continuity, although MacDonogh could have taken off his donnish hat and related a bit more. I missed a fuller account of the one part of Berlin — Prenzlauer Berg, a working-class district in the former East — which does take us back through the Wall, Hitler and Weimar to a more human zone than the one found on Alexanderplatz or in the concrete open spaces of the West.

Still, MacDonogh's historical expertise, notably over the appalling deeds of the Nazis in Berlin, results in this ever-changing city can hope for at yet another decisive moment in its troubled history.

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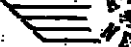

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Long air delays likely this summer

By HARVEY ELLIOTT

HOLIDAYMAKERS returning from Scandinavia, the Low Countries and the east Mediterranean face long delays this summer, because a vital air corridor over southern England has reached saturation point.

A sudden increase in the number of airlines now flying into regional airports such as Stansted, Norwich, Luton and London City, and a surge in the number of flights to Amsterdam, Brussels and cities throughout Eastern Europe, took the Civil Aviation Authority by surprise and overwhelmed controllers guiding flights over Essex.

As a result, the four controllers and one supervisor at the West Drayton Air Traffic Control Centre, who normally staff the radars covering the Clacton area, have to instruct pilots to "stack" at Lambourne near Romford in Essex, until they can be channelled towards their final destination.

The main air routes from the East and North East are funnelled towards Clacton, which is one of about half a dozen air "doorways" leading to the key airports in London.

Later in the summer, the CAA plans to split the sector in two, enabling some jets to be sent through new air corridors towards Stansted and Luton while others continue to fly the existing routes towards Gatwick and Heathrow.

The problems at Clacton — which some controllers have described as being similar to traffic jams on the London approach side of the M40 — are in danger of spoiling the CAA's record for reducing delays while handling more flights.

In the peak summer period from July to September last year, the average delay to all flights handled by the London Air Traffic Control Centre was one and a quarter minutes. But at least 12 per cent of flights are delayed by half an hour or more.

Many delays are, however, caused by a range of problems, including bad weather, industrial action, security hold-ups and passengers going missing after their bags have been loaded.

Britain sails into a windfall

Seafaring events from Tall Ships Races to Cowes Week are boosting tourism, reports Ronald Gribble

SAILING is bringing a multi-million pound windfall to Britain's tourist industry. As the first leg of the 25th Cutty Sark Tall Ships' Races finished in Norway yesterday, Aberdeen, where the races began last week, was predicting a profit of £12 million after the ships attracted an estimated 650,000 people to the city.

The races are one of three big sailing events this year to benefit British tourism. Crowds drawn by the current UK tour of the £8 million replicas of Captain Cook's Endeavour are also boosting the east coast economies around the boat. At Whitby in North Yorkshire, Endeavour attracted one million visitors and earned the town £6 million. On Tuesday thousands will descend on the Isle of Wight for Cowes Week, bringing a spending boom to the island.

The Tall Ships' Races, organised by the International Sail Training Association and sponsored by Cutty Sark Scotch Whisky, have attracted 120 ships from 15 countries from as far as the Baltic, involving 5,000 crew members.

Festival events during the ships' four-day stay in Aberdeen included an open-air concert with the Halls Orchestra composed by Terry Wogan; a carnival parade which featured 200 Shetlanders dressed as Vikings; fireworks and displays by the Army, Marines and the RAF. As the ships set off across the bay in a parade of sail on the last day, they were saluted by a spray of Red Arrows.

John Ling, operations manager for the start of the race, said: "Accommodation in Aberdeen was completely full on the night of the race. Businesses involving tourism, travel and catering have seen a huge increase in their turnover. We feel confident that the total increase in trade in the north east of Scotland will not be less than £10 million and will probably reach £12 million."

This is a twelfold increase on the £1 million Aberdeen made in 1991 when it last hosted the races.

En route to the start of the races, the Aberdeen-built schooner *Malcolm Miller* dropped anchor at Inverberrie

to witness the unveiling of a £65,000 memorial to the hometown of Scotland's Hercules Linton, who designed the tea clipper *Cutty Sark*, now on display at Greenwich. The ship, which set speed records in bringing tea from China, gave its name to the whisky that sponsors the races.

The Tall Ships event brings together young people from around the world to race in friendly competition in sailing ships which range from nearly new vessels to some more than 100 years old, and differ in size from 30ft to 400ft in length.

The organisers encourage crews to change ships at ports, so if you are a Norwegian or a Swede you may find yourself on a Scottish or Russian ship for the next leg of the voyage. Besides the glory of being first to cross the finishing line at each stage of the races, the most coveted prize is the Cutty Sark Trophy — a solid silver model of the *Cutty Sark* — which is awarded to the ship's crew which has contributed most to international understanding and friendship.

The Tall Ships' arrival in Trondheim, just 150 miles short of the Arctic Circle and the furthest north the fleet has ever ventured, coincides with Norway's third largest city celebrating its one thousand years of existence.

On Saturday the fleet will cruise by the light of the midnight sun to Stavanger — the centre of Norway's oil industry — and then race the final leg to Gothenburg in Sweden, arriving by August 13 and staying for three days.

● On Saturday, having visited Scotland and the north of England, *Endeavour* arrives in Wales and will be on exhibition at Fishguard until August 3. After that she heads south for Falmouth (August 9-17), Plymouth (August 23-31), Weymouth (September 6-9), Brighton (September 13-21), St Helier, Jersey (September 27-October 5). *Endeavour* then leaves for St Malo (October 7-12) before returning to Boston, Lincolnshire (October 17-19) and then Whitby (October 21-26) for maintenance. She then goes to Hull (December 24-January 4) before her voyage to the United States.



Tall Ships' Races competitor *Malcolm Miller* seen from the deck of the *Endeavour*



Taxation is a greedy business

Airports fill beaches are covered in basking bodies and millions who have saved for months finally relax on their summer holidays. It may seem churlish to point out the dark clouds on the horizon.

But the fact is that the taxation genie is now out of the bottle. And the damage being wreaked already by this creature of international politicians is about to become serious indeed.

From November 1, for example, Britain's air passenger duty will double to £10 on domestic and European flights and £20 on long-haul flights. The decision was taken by the previous Government and deliberately delayed to avoid this year's summer peak and to ensure that the new Government has to deal with the complaints that are bound to follow. However, all that will interest the millions of once-a-year travellers is that their holidays are about to cost a lot more.

It is not just Britain's politicians who have become greedy. America's House of Representatives wants to increase departure tax from \$6 (£3.50) to \$31. Even the Senate has proposed a rise from \$6 to \$15 and a compromise rate is likely to be announced soon.

So next year a family of four flying to Orlando, for example, may have to find at least £100 more for British and American coffers.

The French are thinking of adding the equivalent of £5 to airport dues and the Spanish want to grab an extra £4. Hardly a country in the world has not set its sights on getting its hands on as much as it can.

And they can find all sorts of bogus reasons for doing so. Domestic air services in Norway, for example, are subject to up to 25 per cent tax on journeys where the railway is a competitor.

Russia is raising £140 million a year from European airlines by charging them £62 a passenger to fly through its airspace. In less than three years, Jakarta put its passenger charges up by 127 per cent. Beijing by 126 per cent and Montreal by 110 per cent.

Overall, says the World Travel and Tourism Council, 73 per cent of the world's leading cities have increased their taxes. 135 have remained unchanged and a further 135 have reduced them.

The airport tax genie is now out of the bottle

Greece discovered the hard way what damage these taxes can cause. Within months of a decision to introduce departure tax of about £16 a head, its tourism industry had almost collapsed.

Investment in new hotels came to a standstill and necessary refurbishments did not take place. Yet the demand for holiday travel is still growing. Almost 16 million flights and holidays are covered by the CAA's Air Travel Organisers' Licences this summer. Every passenger is paying, on average, £366, 15 per cent more than last year.

So will anyone really notice the odd £5, £10 or even £20 a head? Not if you are a wealthy traveller or a business executive with an expenses-paid fully flexible ticket — but certainly if you are one of the majority of holidaymakers who have to budget carefully.

Enjoy this year's strong pound and cheap holidays while you can. At least the sunshine is tax free.

Russian coup for UK operator

By HARVEY ELLIOTT



Tsar Nicholas in captivity with his daughters in 1917

A SMALL British tour operator has obtained exclusive access to the Russian state archives, containing thousands of rarely seen documents and historic items. The collection, until now closed to the public, includes the personal diaries of Tsar Nicholas and his wife, Alexandra. The diaries are in English and reveal in graphic detail the development of the Russian revolution.

The archives also contain photograph albums and correspondence from the Tsar, George V, the Kaiser and Queen Victoria, as well as a collection of Hitler's personal effects and comprehensive documents about the fall of the Reich.

Nick Lings, managing director of the Whitby-based tour operator Steppes East which specialises in tailor-made visits to Russia and other former Eastern bloc countries, said yesterday: "We were contacted out of the blue by a South

African who had obtained a contract with the director of the archive to allow people into the building to see the collection.

"It is astonishing. Only six people at a time are allowed in and they sit around the director's table while some of the most astonishing items are brought to them. You have to pinch yourself that you are not dreaming when you hold photograph albums and letters or personal items of clothing and jewellery which, under the Communists, were considered far too important to be seen by the public.

"We are the only tour operator in the Western world with the authority to take visitors to see the collection."

● A tailored itinerary, including British Airways flights and transfers, three nights' B&B at the five-star Kempinski Hotel, a half-day sightseeing and entry to the archives with a translator costs from £1,485 a person booked through Steppes East.

Tourism to France soars despite 'rude' reputation

By HARVEY ELLIOTT

THE British holidaymaker's roller-coaster love affair with France is on again this summer, fanned into life by the ten-franc pound.

Despite being told this week that they were regarded by the rest of the world as "chronically rude, aggressive, dirty, idle and disorganised", the French are preparing for record numbers of tourists.

The Paris Chamber of Commerce interviewed 800 visitors from 16 countries and had hoped to use their comments in a promotional campaign. Instead they were stunned by the strong language used by visitors who universally described the French as rude and arrogant.

Nonetheless, France is the world's favourite tourist destination and more than 63 million foreign visitors — including ten million from Britain — will stay there this year. For British tour operators

the increase in bookings is turning into a bonanza. John Harding, of TravelScene, said: "It doesn't take the British long to decide to go back to France once the conditions are right. Now that Le Shuttle and Eurostar are running smoothly, it is being recognised that it is easy to pop over to Boulogne or Paris for lunch."

Mike Bruce-Mitford, of VFB Holidays, said that he had "never experienced a more positive climate for large bookings".

The Caravan Club said that interest was "unprecedented". Britany Ferries reported a 71 per cent increase in gite bookings. Lunz Poly said that French citybreaks were up 45 per cent. Cresta has had a 60 per cent increase in self-drive holidays. Eurostays say this year families are splitting their time between beach and country, and Kierke Holidays says bookings to Paris have gone up by 157 per cent in the past month.

Tuscany, long a favourite destination for British tourists, is also proving irresistible this summer as the pound strengthens against the lira. Christopher Warman writes:

From the moment of boarding the bus from Florence airport to the city centre (£2.20), it is tempting to say "that's very reasonable". A meal for two, with two courses, two carafes of house wine, came to under £15, a strong encouragement not only to return, but (on a self-catering holiday) to eat out more often. Not many places can match it for value, but value for money is there for all to see throughout the whole range of restaurants.

The same applies at the supermarket, where drinkable wine is available from £1.50 a bottle. Campari £4.30, and food bills compare favourably with Sainsbury's. Petrol is one exception to the general rule of bargain prices, but it is not much dearer than in Britain.

Why home is sweeter

A NEW study says that international travelling executives find life away from home damaging to their health and marriage.

Many of the 500 people polled by the Hyatt Hotel group say they resent business travel. These "world wearies", as Hyatt describes them, complain of problems with ulcers, overeating and alcohol abuse. Executives say they have missed important events in their children's lives, anniversaries and birthdays.

Hyatt identified another group — the "torn travellers" — who experience similar problems, but secretly enjoy their lives as "road warriors". They viewed travel as a chance to escape the office. But they also tended to be younger and less senior than more world-weary business travellers.

Executive married women are less likely to rely on their husbands to look after the home while away. Usually another family member, friend, or hired help is asked to keep an eye on things.

AN EXCLUSIVE READER OFFER

THE TIMES

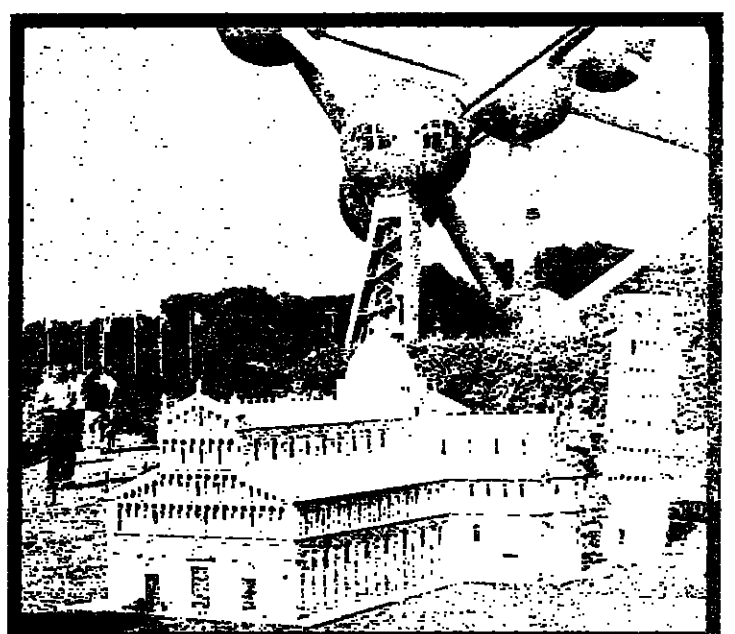
A two-night break in Brussels from just £59

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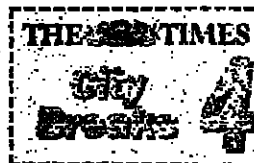


Today *The Times* offers you a two-night city break in Brussels from as little as £59 per person. This special getaway package includes return Channel crossing by P&O ferry or Le Shuttle, based on four people sharing one car, for two nights bed and breakfast accommodation in a three-star hotel. The price for a car and two passengers is £72 per person. Extra nights will cost from £22 per person. The offer is valid from Aug 1 to September 30, 1997 (except Aug 22-25 incl). For stays in September, Fri-Sun only, there is a supplement of £10 per person per night. (Mid-week stays are not available in September.)

You can also travel by Eurostar in August and pay £99 per person. For stays in September Fri-Sun, there would be a supplement of £18 per person per night.

All you need to do is collect four differently numbered tokens from *The Times* and telephone the booking line above to make your reservation. Tickets will be issued on receipt of your tokens and booking reference number. All bookings must be made by August 15.

The offer is subject to availability and the standard terms and conditions of Belgian Travel Service Ltd. This offer is not valid in conjunction with any other offer. It excludes midweek stays. Mon-Thurs, in Brussels in September. One child aged 2-11 years sharing parents' room receives 33% discount. No family rooms are available. Single room supplement is £28 per person per night. Extra nights cost £22 in Aug, £32 per person in Sept Fri-Sun.



SEE TOMORROW'S TIMES FOR ALL OUR CITY BREAKS OFFERS

CHANGING TIMES

FOOTBALL

Fifa intervenes to break Ronaldo transfer deadlock

By OUR SPORTS STAFF

MASSIMO MORATTI, the Internazionale president, is to meet Barcelona officials in Zurich next Tuesday in a bid to resolve their transfer dispute over Ronaldo, the Brazil forward.

Fifa, the game's governing body, cleared the transfer on Tuesday, but said that Inter must pay more than the £18 million penalty clause in Ronaldo's contract. The clubs have until July 31 to agree, or Fifa will set a fee.

There will be a meeting with Barcelona in Zurich, on neutral territory, on Tuesday, July 29. Moratti said as he emerged from an Italian league meeting in Milan. "The move is now settled, especially after the decision. The approval of the transfer is the most important thing. I feel much more relaxed now that a lot of things have been cleared up."

Inter's managing director, Luigi Prevedal, added that the

20-year-old striker would arrive from Brazil tomorrow morning and undergo preliminary medical tests later in the day. Ronaldo is due to meet his new team-mates at their training ground on Saturday and make his debut, albeit a brief appearance, against Manchester United at the San Siro on Sunday.

Meanwhile, Ronaldo has criticised Barcelona for demanding even more money than the £18 million paid to release him from his contract in Spain. "How can Barcelona justify asking for more money?" Ronaldo said. "When I signed my contract with Barcelona last year, it was because I knew that for four billion pesetas [around £18 million], I could leave. Now I want to know why that doesn't apply any more."

Juninho's move to Atlético Madrid has reaped an instant dividend for the former Mid-

dlesbrough player. He has been recalled to the Brazil squad for matches against South Korea and Japan next month. Juninho, 24, who recently made a £125 million switch to Spain, fell out of favour with Mario Zagallo, the Brazil coach, during the Olympic Games last summer and then during the FA Carling Premiership campaign last season, which ended in relegation. He subsequently sought a transfer to a leading Spanish club to rekindle his international prospects ahead of next year's World Cup and the move has paid off without Juninho even playing a competitive match for his new club.

"Juninho has a special style that can be vital for the team," Zagallo said. The coach sprang another surprise when he also included Sonny Anderson, the AS Monaco striker, in the party. Anderson, the French league's player of the year in the past two seasons, has been consistently overlooked by Zagallo, who has, in the past, preferred the impressive pairing of Ronaldo and Romario in attack.

However, Romario is injured and Zagallo, Anderson's coach when he played for Vasco da Gama, said he wanted to try out as many combinations as possible before the World Cup finals in France.

Eight players — including Celso Siqueira, the new Manchester United recruit — who were in the squad for Le Tournoi in France and the Copa America have been left out for the matches against South Korea in Seoul on August 10 and Japan in Osaka three days later.

Janusz Wojcik, the former Olympic coach, will be the new Poland national team coach, the Polish Soccer Association (PZPN) said yesterday.

Wojcik, 44, takes over from Antoni Piechniczek, who resigned last month after a 2-0 home defeat by England that ended Poland's hopes of qualifying for the 1998 World Cup.



Rovers approach Blackfriars Bridge to the 23rd Doggett's Bridge race, which fully lived up to forecasts that the competition yesterday would be the keenest for many years. A further prediction by George Saunders, the licensing and training officer of the Watermen's Company, that Mike Russell, from Gravesend, was marginally the favourite of the six Watermen involved — seemed secure when Nick Howard, also of Gravesend, led from the start.

Matters worsened for Russell when he caught his blade Cannon Street railway bridge, the first of the 11 bridges to be negotiated over the five miles from London Bridge to Chelsea. Howard was still leading at Southwark Bridge, but Russell had recovered well and only three lengths covered the top five men, David Reed having been a casualty of the fast pace. At Blackfriars, Howard and Russell were prominent, but Howard's steering was becoming a little suspect and

Russell was ominously at the lower, steadier rate. By Waterloo Bridge, Russell was clear and, by Hungerford Bridge, Lenny Saunders, of Felixstowe, had moved into second place. Approaching the finish, Matthew Mays, a rough but tough sculler, also overtook Howard, who placed last of the four finishers, Russell having fully vindicated a comment overheard from a former winner, adorned in his red livery, that "whoever leads under Westminster wins".

GOLF: SENIORS' TOUR PUTS SPRING IN STEP OF PROFESSIONAL NEWCOMER

Open ready for Wild celebration

By PATRICIA DAVIES

BRIAN BARNES, the defending champion, will be trying to limp to a third consecutive title when the Senior British Open Championship starts at Royal Portrush today. John Bland, the runner-up in the US Senior Open last month, is the bookmakers' favourite to win the event with odds of 5-2.

Steve Wild is just happy to be playing at all on the rugged Antrim coast. It might be an exaggeration to call Wild the new sensation of the PGA European Seniors' Tour, but the Staffordshire man, an amateur until he turned 50 last October, has been a revelation. In Sweden last month, he finished second in the Manadans Affair Seniors' tournament, only suc-

cumbing to Noel Ratcliffe, a stringy Australian who won the Belgian Open and the Benson and Hedges International in a previous existence, over the final five holes.

Wild, who is eighteenth on the money-list with winnings of £12,616, combines golf with his business as an industrial painting contractor, which he runs with the help of Chris, his wife. "She makes me feel humble," Wild said, "and I couldn't think about doing this unless she was 100 per cent behind me."

Wild had no real track record as an amateur, other than as a steady county player who played for Staffordshire more than 150 times. He was usually too busy to play in the big events, although in one English Amateur champion-

ship he was reminded of his station — he started a match with eight pairs and found himself five down to a younger, sturdier Sandy Lyle.

Wild, who still a member at Trentham, had represented Whitlington Heath on tour, entered the professional ranks with a flourish. He finished in a tie for third place at the qualifying spring in November and said the smile has not left his face since.

Described by a friend as "stand-up comic amusing", he is easy to like, but his not success is not borne of that affability. He is fit and hits the ball a long way, which are important factors in seniors' golf and should stand him in good stead this week, with the daunting Dunluce course playing at 6,672 yards.

He is not expected to win on his Open debut — after all, the field includes luminaries such as Gary Player, Tommy Horton and Bob Charles — but Bland is. The South African, who is seventh on the United States money-list, with earnings of more than \$800,000 (about £480,000), has yet to win an individual event this season, but he won four times on the American senior tour last year and is in good form.

Barnes's golf has improved since he resumed smoking and went back to his old clubs, but he damaged tendons below his left knee a couple of weeks ago and did not know whether he would last, the course. "We will just have to wait and see," he said after playing 16 holes early yesterday morning.

Lomu sets date for his return

JONAH LOMU, the New Zealand wing, plans to make his comeback to rugby union when the All Blacks tour Great Britain and Ireland in November. Lomu is recovering from a kidney disease.

NEW ZEALAND TOUR ITINERARY: November 2: London (vs Wales A) (in Cardiff); 15: Ireland (in Dublin); 18: Emerging England (in London); 22: Emerging Wales (in London); 25: Wales (at Twickenham); 28: Wales (at Twickenham); 31: Wales (at Twickenham); 4: Wales (at Twickenham); 7: Wales (at Twickenham); 10: Wales (at Twickenham); 13: Wales (at Twickenham); 16: Wales (at Twickenham); 19: Wales (at Twickenham); 22: Wales (at Twickenham); 25: Wales (at Twickenham); 28: Wales (at Twickenham); 31: Wales (at Twickenham); 4: Wales (at Twickenham); 7: Wales (at Twickenham); 10: Wales (at Twickenham); 13: Wales (at Twickenham); 16: Wales (at Twickenham); 19: Wales (at Twickenham); 22: Wales (at Twickenham); 25: Wales (at Twickenham); 28: Wales (at Twickenham); 31: Wales (at Twickenham); 4: Wales (at Twickenham); 7: Wales (at Twickenham); 10: Wales (at Twickenham); 13: Wales (at Twickenham); 16: Wales (at Twickenham); 19: Wales (at Twickenham); 22: Wales (at Twickenham); 25: Wales (at Twickenham); 28: Wales (at Twickenham); 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CRICKET

McCague seizes initiative with decisive flourish

BY MICHAEL HENDERSON

LORD'S (first day of four; Kent won toss; Middlesex, with one first-innings wicket in hand, are 105 runs behind Kent)

AFTER an interesting day's play, ultimately dominated by Martin McCague, Kent claimed a clear advantage in the final session. Middlesex were blown along by a helpful breeze in the morning, but after tea, when McCague bowled with searing pace and finished the day with six for 49 off 15 overs, Kent sensed a wicket with every ball. He, alone, has managed to shape the game.

Batting is not an impossible task. The pitch is short of real pace, although it is sufficiently lively to help the new ball to go

through at a decent height, as McCague displayed when he nearly took Shah's nose off. Kent should have done a lot better than make 208 and Middlesex did not distinguish themselves in the last session, when they lost nine wickets. Only Gatting looked at all comfortable, but, like five of his team-mates, his defiance was undone by McCague for 41 when Middlesex had barely reached a hundred.

After slightly less than an hour's play, Kent were 24 for four when Walker, who was superbly caught by Brown as he dived low to his left, obliged Fraser with a third wicket in ten balls. Take away the 63 that Wells made and the forties of Fleming and Marsh, and there was little to commend.

As Fraser had started, so Tufnell finished. Although he bowled one over before lunch, it was not until the 52nd over of the innings that Ramprakash thought him worthy of a proper bowl. In his 12 overs, the man who cannot get a game for England this summer, because "the pitches don't suit", had Wells and Marsh caught on the sweep, and turned one past McCague's bat.

Wells had earned his runs, after labouring through 54 overs to hold Kent together. Their early order batting lacks discipline. How else does one account for Fulton's dismissal, caught hooking on the long leg boundary in the ninth over when two men are already back in the pavilion? What a daft way to go.

There is no point berating Fleming for indiscipline. If he had gone to Marlborough, whose first XI were in the news this week for a scholarship display of blocking, he would surely have been sent down for playing too many strokes. In no time at all, he was pulling Hewitt over the rope at square leg, and when he was not trying to take on the bowlers, he was defending extravagantly as if to prove that he could control his instincts.

According to Fleming, Kent are "heavyweights" in one-day cricket, which seems a strange way to describe a team that won its last knockout trophy 20 years ago. An hour's batting was long enough for him. Swishing to leg, he was caught in the deep. It was left to Wells and Marsh to carry the team to a bonus point.

Iglesides, playing only his second championship match of the summer, took his first wickets for two years when Kallis edged a low catch to slip and Weekes played on. To McCague, who bowled with real hostility, fell Ramprakash and Pooley, Fraser, Brown and Johnson, all caught by Strang, and, finally, Gatting, clean bowled.



Gooch, right, offers the benefit of his experience to Law at Chelmsford yesterday

Spotlight fades on Gooch

BY JACK BAILEY

CHELMSFORD (first day of four; Worcestershire won toss; Worcestershire have scored 328 for six wickets against Essex)

IT WAS Graham Gooch's day — MPs tabling motions of congratulations, the town crier putting in an appearance at the Chelmsford ground and the man himself receiving a standing ovation as he led Essex out amid a posse of photographers. It was, of course, his 44th birthday and his last appearance for Essex, but there everyone paused, for Worcestershire chose to bat and they batted all day, having been dug out of a hole by a century from Reubens Spiring.

Nor did Gooch get a bowl, although his career-best of seven for 14 was against Worcestershire — but that was in 1982 and time has marched on. Gooch did come half into the limelight reasonably early on, although in an unwanted

way. When Spiring had made 70, he skied over the head of Grayson, the bowler, equidistant between Gooch and Cowan at deep mid-on and deep mid-off respectively. Instead of one or both going for the catch, the fielders compromised. Neither got near the ball and Spiring went on.

He played sensibly, with his pronounced backlift and peculiarly restricted follow-through. His century came in a little more than three hours, he hit 14 fours and, together with Vikram Solanki — himself missed from a caught-and-bowled chance by Such with only a single to his name — he added 151 for the sixth wicket, after Worcestershire had been reduced to 166 for five.

All this Gooch business affected Tim Curtis in a peculiar way. Opening with Moody, he forsook his customary static role, moving swiftly and easily to 33 of the 53 put on for the first wicket. He fell to Andrew, putting in a rare first-

team appearance but now producing a ball that lifted sharply.

As Moody struggled on, Such dominated, varying his flight and straightening the odd ball. Hick looked good before he played no stroke at Stuart Law.

Then Such moved swiftly through the order. Moody was leg-before on the sweep. Haynes snapped up at silly mid-off. Leatherdale promised much until he also fell to Such as he cut unwisely. It was then roughly halfway through the day's play. Prospects of Gooch batting loomed large, but the game of cricket never was a great respecter of expectation.

Until, that is, Solanki failed to get on top of a ball from Law, the ball lobbed up and Gooch moved forward to take a low catch at short mid-on. Gooch was in the game at last, but not as much as young Spiring, the Worcestershire saviour and undefeated to the end.

Alleyne's all-round skills too much for Durham

BY DEREK HODGSON

CHELSTENHAM (first day of four; Durham won toss; Gloucestershire, with five first-innings wickets in hand, are 167 runs ahead of Durham)

CLEEVE HILL was misty at the start, prompting the question: what damage would Mike Smith have done had he not been required by England? All that can be said is that his colleagues did not need him on a steamy, swinging morning as Mark Alleyne, his captain took a career-best five for 14 in a Durham rout, 86 being their lowest first-innings total.

Gloucestershire then lost three wickets for 24 on a fine, clear afternoon, but there was little wrong with the pitch. Batsmen were surprised by late movement and, in Durham's case, it takes little to bring the whole house tumbling down.

It will be a shame if this is another match that finishes early, because this festival is one of the great remaining institutions and needs to be protected, sometimes from itself. The club marquee still stand handsomely around the boundary, but the standard of refreshment on offer to the general public has become either gruesome or expensive — or both.

Only John Morris, who once made 229 for Derbyshire on this ground, and Nick Speak offered prolonged resistance. Morris's departure, to a sharp, high nick when driving Alleyne, signalling a virtual surrender, with the remaining seven wickets going down in 12 overs for 24 runs.

Gloucestershire's close fielding was, as usual, high class, with two fast, low dives by Martyn Ball and Jack Russell worth recording on film. Their innings began almost as hesitantly as Durham's, but Matthew Windwoods provided the necessary application. Shaun Young laid about him and Durham's score was passed within 90 minutes. Windwoods's 75 came off 127 balls and contained 11 fours. Alleyne's timing then matched a serene evening.

Kumble to be given chance of making return trip

BY RICHARD HOBSON

NORTHAMPTON (first day of four; Surrey won toss; Northamptonshire, with five first-innings wickets against Northamptonshire)

THE Wantage Road ground was awash with speculation yesterday as Steve Coverdale, the Northamptonshire chief executive, confirmed that negotiations have reached an "advanced stage" with an overseas player, believed to be Anil Kumble, for next season.

While Coverdale confirmed that the county has twice sounded out Shane Warne during the Australians' tour, he denied that an offer had been made. The fact that Warne has been linked with the captaincy also prompted what amounted to a vote of confidence in Rob Bailey, the present captain.

"Speculation is deeply upsetting to Rob, his family and those close to the club," Coverdale said. However, the issue will be reviewed at the end of the season.

It is impossible not to sympathise with Bailey. On this showing, he does not have much of a bowling attack to manipulate. He is acknowledged as one of the most pleasant men in the game and, after the victory over Essex on Saturday, said that he felt like performing a lap of honour in delight.

Any running around the boundary in this fixture is likely to be in pursuit of the ball. How he could have done with Kumble, the India leg spinner, who took 105 wickets for the club in 1995, rather than the wayward Mohammad Akram.

Darren Bicknell scored 162 on a straw-coloured pitch offering even bounce and a little turn for Snape, the off spinner. He hit 24 fours in 348 minutes before a tired pull found Taylor at mid-wicket. Neither he nor Adam Hollisake rolled for runs during a third-wicket stand of 175.

A fine throw from Penberthy accounted for Hollisake Sr, but even this presented a problem for Northamptonshire, as it introduced Alistair Brown to a tired attack.

Flintoff signs off with his maiden century

BY PAT GIBSON

SOUTHAMPTON (first day of four; Lancashire won toss; Lancashire have scored 423 for five wickets against Hampshire)

ANDREW FLINTOFF scored his maiden first-class century in his last match for Lancashire before leaving to captain the England Under-19 team and, in the process, questioned the argument that young men such as him would be better off continuing to learn their trade in championship cricket.

Even Zimbabwe Under-19 should be able to present a sterner test than Hampshire did yesterday. They knew what they were in for when they lost the toss on a flat pitch and lightning outfield and the only surprise was that Lancashire did not take full advantage until Flintoff and his captain, Watkinson, who also made a hundred, helped themselves in a fifth-wicket partnership of 214 in 43 overs.

Gallian, who was leg-before for test in Bovill's opening spell, and Fairbrother, who ran himself out for five, must have cursed themselves. Graham Lloyd and Nathan Wood may have a bit of explaining to do as well, if their fathers bear about how they threw away centuries that were there for the taking.

Lloyd, who always gives the bowlers a chance, was dropped on 33 but seemed to be heading inexorably for a hundred when he drove Udal to long-on, having struck 16 fours in his 90. Two overs later, Wood drove Udal to mid-off and was out for a career-best 52.

It was to be the last success that Udal enjoyed. Watkinson hit him for four sixes, two of which cleared the pavilion, while Flintoff, growing in confidence after being dropped on 12, had plundered 22 fours and a six when he was caught and bowled by Stephenson for 117.

DOWIE begin to full promise

SHEEHAN on BRIDGE

BY ROBERT SHEEHAN, BRIDGE CORRESPONDENT

All the players in the deal below have played international bridge. Geir Helgemo performed immaculately — he was dummy. The others made three mistakes in the space of five cards.

Dealer West	Love all	IMPs
♠ K 5 4 ♥ Q 10 8 5 ♦ Q 9 ♣ K 9 8 4 ♠ 8 ♥ J 4 3 2 ♦ J 6 5 4 ♣ J 6 2	♠ 10 9 7 6 ♥ 9 8 7 ♦ 3 2 ♣ A Q 7 6 ♠ A Q J 3 2 ♥ A K ♦ A 10 8 7 ♣ 10 3	

Contract: Four Spades by South. Lead: two of hearts

In the auction South showed a good hand with at least five spades and four diamonds. As West I led a heart and declarer won with the ace. He cashed the ace and queen of spades (I discarded a club), then the king of hearts, and played a third spade to dummy on which I discarded a diamond. After cashing the queen of hearts he led the queen of diamonds, running it to my king to leave this position:

♠ — ♥ J 10 ♦ J 6 5 ♣ J 5	♠ K 9 8 4 ♥ 7 ♦ 2 ♣ A Q 7 6 ♠ J 3 ♥ — ♦ A 10 8 ♣ 10
-----------------------------------	--

I switched to the jack of clubs, which went to the king and ace and Brian Senior (East) returned a diamond. Declarer

finessed. I won the jack and played the jack of hearts. Declarer ruffed, drew the last trump and claimed the last two tricks in diamonds. Bit early in the morning for you? Senior asked (the match had started at 11am), commenting sympathetically on my failure to give him a diamond ruff. He might well have addressed the question first to himself and secondly to the declarer before attacking me. If East had played the queen of clubs after winning the ace of trumps and now after he had drawn the last trump I would have been able to cash the jack of hearts when I won the jack of diamonds. As it was, all declarer had to do on East's diamond return in the diagrammed position was win with the ace, draw trumps and concede a diamond to me.

Robert Sheehan writes on bridge Monday to Friday in Sport and in the Weekend section on Saturday.

KEENE on CHESS

BY RAYMOND KEENE, CHESS CORRESPONDENT

Chess for children

Sixteen junior champions emerged at the Nottingham "Gigafinal" of the UK Chess children's challenge on Sunday July 13, from a field of 410 players. These contestants each headed their section winning a cup and £70 and now go forward to the final stage of this marathon eight-month event. This will be held at the Royal Festival Hall, London on Saturday August 23.

Competition in the "gigafinal" was so intense that only three of last year's winners were able to win a title for the second year running — they were Sarah Hegarty, Teresa Khoo and Lucy Brownfield. The tournament was sponsored by Kasparov Chess Computers who will be sending each of the finalists a chess computer.

Six-year-old wins

In the preceding simultaneous display, woman grandmaster Susan Lalic, top board for the England women's team, amazingly lost a game to David Howell, 6.

White: David Howell

Black: Susan Lalic

Rotary Chess

Simultaneous 1997

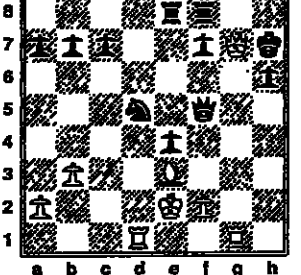
French Defence

1 e4	d5
2 d4	dxc4
3 Nf3	Nf6
4 Ng5	Nh6
5 Bc4	Nc6
6 Nh3	g5
7 c3	Bh3
8 Bb3	gxc4
9 g3	gxf3
10 cxd4	Bd6
11 Ne3	Qd7
12 Qb3	Na5
13 Qb5	Nxc4
14 Qxc4	O-O

15 Rg1	Kh7
16 d5	Rae8
17 Rf1	Qxh3
18 Rf4	Qxh2
19 Kf1	Qh3
20 Ke2	Be5
21 Rdd1	Qf5
22 b3	Bxc3
23 Qxc3	Nxd5
24 Qxg7	

Checkmate

Diagram of final position



Mind Sports Olympiad

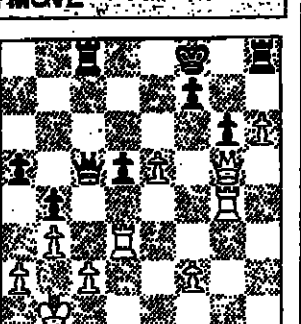
As well as hosting the final of the UK Chess Challenge, the Royal Festival Hall will also accommodate the first Mind Sports Olympiad which will take place at London's from August 18 to 24. This will consist of over 30 thinking sports, and entry details can be obtained on 0171-485 9146 or access website: <http://www.mindsports.co.uk/>

Times book

The Times Winning Moves 2 contains 240 chess puzzles from international grandmaster Raymond Keene's daily column in The Times, and is available now from bookshops or from B.T. Batsford Ltd (tel: 01376 321276 at £6.99 plus postage and packing).

Raymond Keene writes on chess Monday to Friday in Sport and in the Weekend section on Saturday.

WINNING MOVE



By Raymond Keene

While to play. This position is from the game Eppinger — Blum, Lugano 1985. In chess, the relative activity of the pieces is an important criterion for judging a position. Here all of White's pieces are active, while Black's king's rook is not participating in the game at all. Therefore it is not surprising that White can force a quick win. Can you see how?

Solution on page 46

WORD-WATCHING

By Philip Howard

- DIKAMALI**
 a. A South African canoe
 b. A twin-set
 c. Gum
- CHORASMIAN WASTE**
 a. Scrap precious metal
 b. A plateau in Uzbek
 c. A chorus girl's figure

- FILACER**
 a. A court officer
 b. A young racehorse
 c. An oak tree
- DRAGEE**
 a. A deep sea trawl
 b. A fancy dress dancer
 c. A medicinal sweet

Answers on page 46

Holy Cow! What a PC!



The Gateway 2000® G6-233SP is outstanding in the multimedia computer field.

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Feeling, faking and actors' methodology

Watching Lee Strasberg's *The Method* series, you couldn't help wondering if there weren't any other lessons we non-actors could learn from the man who created screen giants such as Marlon Brando and Paul Newman — apart from the basic Aristotelian rule of never letting Marlon Brando sit on your lap, now that he has the main build of a chest freezer. If you don't already know the gist of "The Method", let Ellen Burstyn, who studied at Strasberg's Actors Studio in New York, explain: "What Lee's training was to learn how not to lie. To really tell the truth. How not to act. That's what he taught. How not to pretend. To not act as though I feel bad, but to feel bad."

Okay, so many people thought the guy was some kind of nut — and a heartless one, at that, according to Ben Gazzara, who

called him "occasionally very kind; too often a bit cruel" — but he did manage to attract (or produce) some of the world's greatest movie stars: Robert De Niro, Jack Nicholson, James Dean, Steve McQueen, Dustin Hoffman, Al Pacino, Anne Bancroft, Janie Fonda, Harvey Keitel, Eli Wallach, Sally Field, Kenneth Williams, Mattie Jacques. Okay, not Williams and Jacques, but they put into perspective the stardom acting calibre of the rest of this list.

Between them, Strasberg's pupils have been nominated for more than 100 Oscars. That's pretty why Al Pacino says how deeply into our past so that we can summon up raw emotion of what it actually feels like to listen to what Al has to say... Ready? Okay, let's take it from the top... That's probably why Pacino says: "I believe that acting as we know it today — in film, American acting

— is, and has been, influenced by Lee Strasberg. No doubt about it." But it's not as straightforward as it sounds. Strasberg felt "Emotion couldn't be faked, it had to be felt." So what acting methodology would he have advised for the coffee-shop scene in *When Harry Met Sally*, when Meg Ryan fakes an orgasm to prove a point to Billy Crystal? Does she summon up her experience of real orgasm to perform the scene with verisimilitude? Or must she dredge up the raw emotion of an occasion when she faked an orgasm to reproduce the effect authentically? And if the latter, would the scene look more realistic or less realistic than if she had actually tried to relive a true orgasm? No wonder Ryan howled.

In 1955, Strasberg pulled off his greatest coup when Marilyn Monroe, then Hollywood's biggest star, joined his troupe. He became her constant companion:

REVIEW

Joe Joseph



some say a Svengali-type figure who exploited her vulnerability. She even moved into the Strasberg family's apartment. Like many men of the time, Strasberg might well have wanted to experience the raw emotion of having Monroe live under the same roof as him (although not in the same bed) and might have realised that the smartest way of achieving this was to become a famous acting coach. In

that sense, there was method in his madness.

Clare Beavan's film was compelling, beautifully put together, and she culled some big stars eager to pay tribute to their late mentor: it was a nice touch to shoot the interviews in Katz's Lower East Side deli in black and white, creating an effect that was two parts *Broadway Danny Rose* and one part *Manhattan*. But we all knew Strasberg was a monster: he was famous for it, so there was no sense of stripping away a walnut veneer to reveal the chipboard man underneath. Could be that *Reputations* is running out of subjects: may be their researchers will strike lucky and find that Himmelfarb asked only to spend his life selling Mr Whippy ice cream to Jewish schoolkids in Berlin, or that Sylvester Stallone has spent his life making profitable movies but really wants to be an actor.

If Al Pacino ever finds himself

cast as a nerve transplant surgeon, he'll have no option but to scrub up and spend time in the operating theatre with Strickland MacKinnon at Washington University's School of Medicine. The subject of BBC's QED, Dr MacKinnon is the first surgeon to have carried out a successful nerve transplant, reviving once-paralysed limbs by stitching in nerves from a dead donor.

Sadly, Brad Zupolski, the 16-year-old whose 14-hour operation provides the core of the programme, is one of our operating-table failures: he had severed his left arm in a boating accident. It was a film that made the spirits soar, but the stomach heave — unless you are the type that doesn't get squeamish at the sight of a bowl of spaghetti-style nerve fibres being scalp-trimmed and sewn into an arm sliced open to receive them. Luckily for fainthearts, the programme went

out at 10pm: not so much post-watershed as post-supper.

Surely Oliver James could use a spell at Strasberg's Actors Studio to bone up on what it is like to interview somebody on television, whether you are a psychiatrist or not. Julian Clare was the latest victim of *The Chair* (BBC2). Once more, James shed as much illumination as a glow-worm in the Albert Hall. He was shocked to hear that Clare had slept with women. "If you actually sleep with a woman, is it the sort of actual body that you're just turned on by? Is that how it works?" Cried! He sounded like Eric Idle in Monty Python's "nudge-nudge" sketch.

Clare just looked quietly pining at James, wondering if maybe he were the first homosexual that James has ever run across. Lord knows, that Anthony Clare can be a big ham. But compared to him, Oliver James is a pork scratching.

- BBC1**
- 6.00am Business Breakfast (77095)
 - 7.00am BBC Breakfast News (72453)
 - 9.00am Breakfast News Extra (73124434)
 - 9.20am Ready, Steady, Cook (7) (1548540)
 - 9.50am Killy (7) (2227908)
 - 10.30am *Strasberg's Time Out With Jim Davidson* (2937183)
 - 10.45am News (7) Regional News and weather (5914189)
 - 10.50am *Colin: Fourth Test — England v Australia*. Tony Lewis introduces ball-by-ball coverage of the first session at Headingley. Continues on BBC2 (3101505)
 - 12.35pm *Neighbours*. Catherine begins to wonder if she will ever get rid of her L plates (7) (1821786)
 - 1.00pm *One O'Clock News* (7) (85540)
 - 1.30pm *Regional News* (7) (4206057)
 - 1.40pm *Cricket: Fourth Test — England v Australia*. All the action from the first afternoon at Headingley (80019279)
 - 4.00pm *Popeye* (7) (7667250). 4.10 *Dinobabies* (4036337). 4.35 *Cartoon Critics* (8778078)
 - 5.00pm *Newsround* (7) (1814144)
 - 5.10pm *Byker Grove*. Lisa reveals a long-lost secret (7) (4402057)
 - 5.35pm *Neighbours* (7) (1885569)
 - 6.00pm *One O'Clock News* (7) (347)
 - 6.30pm *Regional News* (7) (453)
 - 7.00pm *Watchdog*. Values too money how to transform a kitchen in 48 hours: a look at driving schools, raincoats are put to the test. Plus: Vanessa Feltz's essential shopping guide (7) (9618)
 - 7.30pm *Eastenders*. Ian puts an interesting proposition to Pat, while the long arm of the law forces John to a corner. Grant has a torrid encounter, which gives him a surprising sense of self-realisation (7) (811)
 - 8.00pm *Airport*. Princess of Wales, tries to slip unnoticed past Heathrow's ever-alert press corps (7) (8366)
 - 8.30pm *Goat's Hall of Fame* (7) (7873)
 - 9.00pm *Nine O'Clock News* (7) (8453)
 - 9.30pm *One Foot in the Grave*. The Matlock household tells out of an evil curse. Comedy, starring Richard Wilson and Annette Croble (7) (42873) WALES: 9.30 *Referendum '97* (800273). 10.10 *Smith and Jones* (822778). 10.40 *The Last Governor* (2129705). 11.45 *Film: The Pink Panther Strikes Again* (250111). 1.25 *News*. Headlines: weather (7) (83841)
 - 10.00pm *Smith and Jones*. Last episode in this series of outlandish comedy from Mel Smith and Griff Rhys Jones (7) (86724)
 - 10.30pm *The Last Governor* (4/5) Public anxiety in Hong Kong over how the 1997 handover may affect civil rights forces Governor Chris Patten to call the 1995 elections in an attempt to pave the way for democracy (7) (156405)
 - 11.35pm *The Pink Panther Strikes Again* (1976). Peter Sellers, as accident-prone Inspector Clouseau, lands off the unwanted attentions of a murder syndicate. Directed by Blake Edwards (7) (72085)
 - 1.15am *Weather* (3711729)

- BBC2**
- 6.00am *O.U. Listening In The Dark* (7708308). 6.25 *Flying In Birds* (7787415). 6.50 *Natural Navigators* (8118559). 7.15 *See Hear Breakfast News* (7) (863724)
 - 7.30pm *Teletubbies* (7782182). 7.55 *Sam* (8376540). 8.10 *Raccoons* (8728273). 8.35 *Bright Spark* (7) (3110540). 9.05 *Spideoman* (5309724). 9.35 *Glad Rags* (2204960)
 - 10.00pm *The Moonies* (7081417). 10.25 *Oakie Oaks* (7428569). 10.40 *Spider* (8799417). 10.45 *Teletubbies* (8552598). 11.15 *The Record* (8071368). 11.40 *Moon Over Miami* (7) (8945502). 12.30pm *For the Love of It* (81422415)
 - 12.35pm *Cricket: Fourth Test England v Australia* (8629288)
 - 1.00pm *A to Z of Food* (2583527). 1.10 *Beechgrove Garden: The First Season* (70357845). 1.40 *Blockbusters* (7) (8320590). 2.05 *The Natural World* (7) (5518415). 3.00 *News* (7) (1759818). 3.05 *Westminster* with Nick Ross (7) (8606182). 3.55 *News* (7) (2197808)
 - 4.00pm *Cricket: Fourth Test Coverage from Headingley* (8480076)
 - 6.25pm *Star Trek: Deep Space Nine*. Skoto is sent back to earth to be acting head of Starfleet security (865502)
 - 7.10pm *Ren and Stimpy*. A foreign clown finds a friend in Stimpy (837296)
 - 7.30pm *How Buildings Learn*. Stewart Brand explores how people use buildings (7) (453)
 - 8.00pm *Wild Harvest with Nick Nick*. Nick has a scuba-diving lesson and picks blackberries in preparation for an underwater scallop harvest; picking blackberries: organic food farming, and needs up with a Highland cattle farmer who uses organic methods (7) (8608) WALES: 8.00 *And Now, Over to Our Friends in Wales*. 8.30 *Homeland* at the Royal Welsh Show
 - 8.30pm *Tracks*. Spider hunting; weird and wonderful stilt climbing; and beach furniture in Somerset (7) (5415)
 - 9.00pm *Third Rock from the Sun*. Award-winning sitcom about four aliens who assume human form and come to live on Earth (1/2) (7) (802308)
 - 9.45pm *This Life*. Miffy thinks she's come up trumps and Miffy is agreed to learn Anne's secret (7) (821569)
 - 10.20pm *Talking Tube* (7) (71347). 10.30pm *Nightlight* (7) (18521). 11.15 *Cricket: Highlights* (255273). 11.55 *Weather* (704296). 12.00 *Midnight* (7) (96335)
 - 12.30am *Learning Zone: Fuelling the Philippines Tiger* (16496). 1.00 *Controlling Carnival Crowds? Crowd behaviour* (212454). 2.00 *Fun with Kids* (862217). 2.30 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 3.00 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 3.30 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 4.00 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 4.30 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 5.00 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 5.30 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 6.00 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 6.30 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 7.00 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 7.30 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 8.00 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 8.30 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 9.00 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 9.30 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 10.00 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 10.30 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 11.00 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 11.30 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 12.00 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 12.30 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 1.00 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 1.30 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 2.00 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 2.30 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 3.00 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 3.30 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 4.00 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 4.30 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 5.00 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 5.30 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 6.00 *Cartoon* (7) (862217). 6.30 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RACING 43

Crowd sizes to be restricted for Cheltenham Festival

SPORT

THURSDAY JULY 24 1997

TENNIS 46

Devon's boys' brigade playing hard and fast in Eastbourne



Pivotal contest at Headingley may decide destiny of finely-balanced Ashes series

England await moment of truth

BY ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

THE preparations could not have gone better. The reformed team has spent three full days together, the pitch has been hand-picked and the Australians are being self-righteous. All that is left is the small matter of winning. For England, it is a case of now or never.

By the precedents of recent series, it is a minor triumph for England to stand level with Australia three games into the summer. It will mean next to nothing if they are behind by next Monday, for then there will probably be no way back, but if the fourth Cornhill Test can be won, the Ashes should follow.

After Edgbaston, and that long-ago euphoria, Headingley could always be identified as England's best chance of earning another win. There is something about the place, something that will be oddly missed if Yorkshire resist the efforts of the ground's owners to keep them there and uproot to Wakefield. By way of a start, conditions promise a positive result. By way of a warning, Australia need not be on the wrong end of it.

Clearly, they are piqued. Yesterday, Mark Taylor, the captain, expanded on his censure of the late change of pitch and gave his view that the new surface, agreed upon only last Friday, is "underprepared". He ventured no opinion on how it would behave, on the contrary suggesting that he did not have the first idea.

Taylor's disapproval is being echoed by Alan Crompton, the tour manager, who yesterday sought a meeting with David Graveney, the

chairman of the England selectors. It was Graveney who endorsed the change, but only after receiving a phone call last Wednesday, while on holiday in Spain, from Harry Brind, the inspector of pitches. The anxiety of Brind — who fussed proprietorially over the new pitch throughout yesterday — is easy to understand and so, in a sense, is the dismay of the touring team. The Australians, however, must beware of portray-

he should concede that the England authorities were entitled to be alarmed over the look of the original.

It is a startling sight, too dry for comfort and remarkably bare at the ends. Warner would doubtless have relished it, but the match might not have lasted three days. Defeat in such circumstances would have constituted a spectacular own goal, one for which the England management would rightly have been castigated.

For many years past, England have been accused of inertia on such matters, of failing to exercise vigilance over their home pitches and of frequently handing the opposition their preferred conditions. To criticise the pro-active stance of the present management, then, would be extreme hypocrisy.

Disingenuous though it may sound, the claim that the switch was made to achieve a better surface gains credence once the pitches are inspected together. The new pitch is more evenly grassed and will be cut again this morning. England's intention is to show their faith in it by batting first.

This may change if the weather turns. There is talk of low cloud and possibly rain over Leeds this morning and the temptation to bowl first would then be severe. Michael Atherton, while dismissing the great pitch debate as "a lot of nonsense", did agree yesterday that overcast mornings at Headingley invariably mean the ball will swing and seam.

Covers remained on the pitch in bright sunshine yesterday, retaining its degree of moisture. Taylor furrowed his brow and said it was a shade soft, that the soil looked different here and that if he won the toss he would be uncertain what to do.

Australia have at least settled on their team, Ponting for Bevan at No 6 being the one change from Old Trafford. England's final place remains open. Atherton was willing to discount the option of an all-seam attack — a mistake made both in 1993, when Australia were last here, and last summer — but there is a strong chance that Mike Smith will make his debut ahead of either Dean Headley or Andy Caddick.

Headley, whose fitness is a recurring worry, had a second long bow yesterday and any overnight reaction would discount him. Otherwise, the choice comes down to keeping faith with a man in possession, with 11 wickets in the series to date, or including a swing bowler who ought to be



Graham Gooch, minus his trademark moustache, acknowledges the applause at Chelmsford. Photograph: Stefan Rousseau

Gooch's last stand must wait

suited to this ground better than any in the country.

If Smith, of Gloucestershire, never plays another Test, he should be chosen this morning. Short in stature, mild in manner, studious in his steel-rimmed spectacles, he is not the archetypal fast bowler but

Ponting's chance 44
Edgbaston lit up 44
McCague's blast 45

he bristles at suggestions that he is too short, too slow or simply too nice. "I've got enough pace to be taken seriously," he said. "I've hit a few with my bouncer."

His great asset, however, is the late swing that consistently dismisses top-order players. It is in his favour that both Australia openers are left-handers, to whom he naturally swings the ball away, but

the number of right-handers he dismisses either bowled or leg-before is testimony to his accuracy. "Like all Yorkshiremen, I am tight," he said. "I hate giving runs away."

Smith's family, who live in Barley, will be at Headingley in force today, swelling the crowd to virtual capacity. Friday and Saturday are both sold out. The public, plainly, has not lost faith in England, even if the bookmakers, who price them as the 100-30 outsiders, appear to have done.

"We gave a poor performance at Old Trafford," Atherton said bluntly. "We contributed to our own downfall there. But one poor performance need not bring panic changes and the selectors sent a clear, strong message to that effect. Now it's up to us. Effectively, this is now a three-Test series and no side wants to lose the first of three."

FEW cricketers announce the match of their retirement (Jack Bailey writes). Even fewer reach 44 before they call it a day. Graham Gooch did just that when he decided last weekend to bow out at the end of the game against Worcestershire which began at Chelmsford yesterday — his 44th birthday.

The crowd of nearly 4,000 gave Gooch a standing ovation at the start of play. Barchehead — and clean-shaven — he waved in acknowledgment as he took the field at the head of the Essex team (he surrendered the captaincy to Paul Prichard three seasons ago).

There was a measure of disappointment for those who came to see Gooch in his 39th first-class match in that

Worcestershire were batting. Altogether, 3,699 of the 44,830 runs he had scored before this match had been gathered here, as had 29 of his 128 centuries, including his highest score for Essex, 275. One more hundred would put him alongside Len Hutton. Gooch has scored more Test runs, 8,900, than any other Englishman and played a leading part in six championship victories for Essex.

At the end of the day, Gooch was far from his usual phleg-

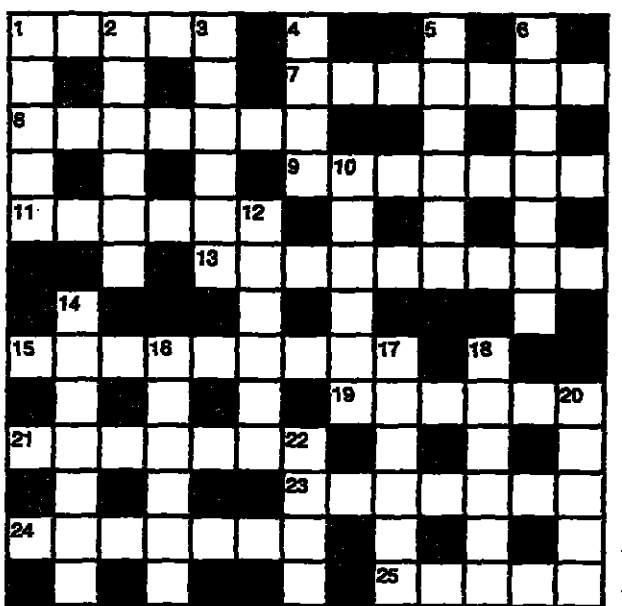
matic self. He fought hard, unsuccessfully, to stifle the emotion in his voice as he said: "My father, Alf, who passed away in December, wanted me to play one last season. I'm just a bit sad. If he's watching from up there, that it has not been as good a season as it could have been for him."

"He was my biggest supporter. He came to all my games. I miss him a lot."

Essex frustrated, page 45

TIMES TWO CROSSWORD

No 1154 in association with BRITISH MIDLAND



ACROSS

- 1 Impress; character (5)
- 7 Integrated; chemical-free (farming) (7)
- 8 Affect harmfully (7)
- 9 "This blessed plot, ... this —" (R. I.) (7)
- 11 Ploughed row (6)
- 12 US state, sounds like fresh pullover (5,6)
- 15 One of similar appearance (9)
- 19 Surviving (6)
- 20 Nervous shaking (7)
- 23 Betrayal of country (7)
- 24 Brief (7)
- 25 Plainest Gk. order (5)

DOWN

- 1 Join (timber; neckwear) (5)
- 2 Provide (6)
- 3 Venom (6)
- 4 Speck of dust (4)
- 5 Wanness (6)
- 6 Trail blazer (7)
- 10 A serious matter (2,4)
- 12 Sam —, Pickwick's servant (6)
- 14 Keep eye on (7)
- 16 Tasteless, sentimental art (6)
- 17 Break (limb) (6)
- 18 Roman emperor's title (6)
- 20 Pick-me-up (5)
- 22 Check; stalk (4)

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Post your entry to Times Two Crossword, PO Box 686, London E2 8SP to arrive by next Monday. The winners' names and solution will appear on Wednesday.

Name/Address

SOLUTION TO NO 1153
ACROSS: 1 Cachet 5 Call 9 Cancall 10 Ashma
11 Teatotal 12 Orgies 15 Waffle 18 Cucumber 20 Bandit
22 Ambient 23 Seek 24 Noodle
DOWN: 2 Archer 3 Hit it off 4 Tostat 6 Aunt 7 Flamebe
8 Slalom 13 Gormless 14 Nectar 16 Abacus 17 Lendil
19 Cuban 21 Dupe

World Cup bid gets £9m boost

BY JOHN GOODBODY

A RECORD £9 million is being raised to promote England football's attempt to stage the 2006 World Cup finals, the highest figure ever spent in trying to bring an international sports event to Britain.

With England facing a fierce battle with Germany, who are still upset that there will be a rival European candidate for 2006, the Government is providing support from the Foreign Office, while the Prime Minister is ready to meet foreign officials when they visit London.

The Football Association has already committed £3 million and is expected to be matched with £3 million from the FA Premier League and a further £3 million from lottery funding. Alec McGivan, director of the World Cup campaign, said yesterday: "I am not anticipating any problems over funding."

The Government does not yet have direct control of lottery funding, although its lawyers are examining whether this may be possible. For the moment, the lottery money for bringing leading events to this country is controlled by the English Sports Council, but the Government wants lottery money spent on the bid to stage the cup here for the first time since 1966.

The £9 million will exceed by more than £4 million the figure spent by Manchester in its unsuccessful attempt to

Liverpool talk to German forward

BY DAVID MADDOCK

LIVERPOOL appear likely to plunge back into the transfer market within the next few days to secure the services of an experienced forward, after the capture this week of Paul Ince. Roy Evans, the manager, is at an advanced stage of negotiations with Karl Heinz Riedle, the German forward, whose two goals won the European Cup for Borussia Dortmund in May.

Evans is keen to secure a forward partner for Robbie Fowler and Riedle fits the bill, even though he will be 32 in September. He has just enjoyed possibly the best season of his career and has experienced an international renaissance. Riedle will cost Liverpool a fee of just £1.5 million, but it is understood his salary will be more than £1 million a year for the length of a three-year contract.

However, Riedle also has had talks with Sampdoria and AS Roma and may be persuaded to return to Italy, the country where he had a less-than-happy experience with Lazio. Paul Gascoigne's former club.

Evans hopes to move swiftly to head off any further Italian interest and the transfer could be completed by the weekend. If not, however, he is still pursuing two other possible targets a little closer to home. Earlier this week, Evans inquired about Egil Olsen, the Southampton for-

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